

# KHâi- MA

MUNICIPALITY



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Revised (2018/19)

## INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2017/18- 2021/22)

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)

# INDEKS

Chapter		Pages
	Vision & Mission	4
	Foreword by Mayor	5- 6
	Overview by Municipal Manager	7
<b>1</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1	Integrated Development Planning	
1.2	Legislative Framework	8- 9
1.3	Annual Review of the IDP	9- 10
1.6	Relationship between the IDP, Budget, Performance and Risk Management	10 10
<b>2.</b>	<b>Policy Directives</b>	
2.1	Sustainable Development Goals	11- 12
2.2	National Perspective	
	- <i>Medium Term Strategic Framework (NDP)</i>	12- 13
	- <i>State of National Address 2018</i>	14- 15
	- <i>National Strategy for Sustainable Development</i>	15
	- <i>SA Budget Speech</i>	15- 16
	- <i>Local Government Back to Basics Strategy</i>	16-
2.6	Provincial Perspective	
	- <i>Provincial Spatial Development Framework</i>	17
	- <i>Northern Cape State of Province Address</i>	17- 19
	- <i>Northern Cape Budget Speech</i>	19
2.7	District Perspective	19
2.8	Local Perspective	20
2.9	Public Participation	20- 21
<b>3</b>	<b>Situation Analysis</b>	
3.1	Demographics and Statistics	22- 24
3.2	Socio- Economy Profile and Trends (STATSSA)	24- 40
3.3	Other information re status on Services Rendered by National Provincial Government	40- 46
	Spatial and Development and Land Use Management	46- 47
3.4	Basic Services and Infrastructure	47- 52
3.5	Institutional Arrangements and Capacity	52- 56
3.6	Local Economic Development	57- 61
3.7	Good Governance and Public Participation	61
3.8	Financial Viability and Management	61- 62
3.9	Needs Analysis	62- 64
3.10	Swot Analysis	65

<b>4.</b>	<b>Development Goals/ Strategic Agenda</b>	
4.1	Objectives	66- 67
4.2	Strategies	67- 70
4.3	Projects Identification	70
<b>5.</b>	<b>Projects</b>	
5.1	Projects to be implemented by Municipality	71- 79
5.2	Financial Information on Municipality's Projects as Budgeted for:	80-100
5.3	Projects to be implement by some Governments Departments	101-102
5.4	Projects to be implemented by Private Sectors	103-104
<b>6.</b>	<b>Integration</b>	
	Spatial Development	105
	Disaster Management	105
	Sector Plans	105-106
<b>7.</b>	<b>Approval</b>	107

## ATTACHMENTS

SCHEDULE 1	Process Plan
SCHEDULE 2	Public Participation- Attendance Registers

## Vision

Improve the living standards and circumstances of communities.

## Mission

Ensure affordable quality service delivery, sustainable economic development and health and safety through good and transparent municipal governance.

## FORWARD BY MAYOR

The 2016 Local Government elections ushered in a new era for integrated planning in municipalities across South Africa with the introduction of 4<sup>th</sup> Generation IDP's. Khâi-Ma Council has taken this on during the current 2018/19 review process to ensure that we use all the resources at our disposal to address the critical service delivery and development challenges that our community faces on a daily basis.

Community participation processes was conducted in all the Wards with a low turnout. Participatory governance are of utmost importance therefore the Municipality are focusing on including communities, stakeholders and Government departments in development decisions. Taking into account the existing conditions, problems the IDP looks at economic and social development for the area as a whole and provides a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected. A number of potential game changers have also been identified to ensure that Council prioritises its focus and allocation of resources in order to become an institution which Inspires, Innovates and ensures that Inclusivity is paramount in all its efforts and deliberations. Economic growth would be to position Khâi-Ma as an investment destination of choice, enhance our tourism potential, diversifying the local economy and changing the ownership patterns within the current primary and secondary sectors of the economy in accordance to the national imperatives.

Hence, the Municipality have set out to create conditions for decent living through the following programs and many others:

- \* Enhance community participation;
- \* Ensuring access to municipal services such as electricity, water and sanitation;
- \* Continue to provide indigent households with free 50 kW electricity and 6kl water;
- \* Implement by-laws;
- \* Ensuring that ward committees are established and functional to serve as interactive and development oriented forums between the elected municipal representatives and stakeholders at the community level on a continuous basis;
- \* Strengthen the Municipal Public Accounts Committee, Audit and Risk Management Committee;
- \* Embarking on intensive awareness campaigns to educate communities about the importance of paying for municipal services;
- \* Increase the number of participants and beneficiaries of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Community Works Programme (CWP);
- \* Council will ensure that the municipality continues to contribute towards building a growing and inclusive economy with sustainable work opportunities for all;
- \* Education and local content promotion among others will be our key focus areas in reducing unemployment.

The approach mentioned above will take us to the local government envisaged by all, where the spheres of government work together in order to fast track service delivery to our communities.

In conclusion, Khâi-Ma Municipality alone will not be able to address the needs of our people, therefore working together with communities, social partners as well as government departments we would be in a position to create a better life for all.

I would like to thank my fellow councillors, all community members, Municipal Manager and extended team that participated positively and vigorously to produce this IDP which will be used as a tool to improve the livelihoods of our communities.

Cllr. P A van Heerden

Mayor: Khâi-Ma Municipality

## OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The composition of this year's 4<sup>th</sup> Generation IDP was difficult and complex as the results of the ever changing societal condition under which the services are delivered in Khâi-Ma local Municipality. This document contains the strategic course that the municipality will be following in line with its strategic service delivery and economic development agenda framework, including vision, mission, and strategic objectives that guide us in the fulfilment of our constitutional and legislative mandate. The population is rapidly increasing and the dynamic needs of our communities require a vibrant approach in re-prioritisation of the community's needs, in order to meet their demands.

However, I am concerned about the reduction of government grants compared to the growing needs in our communities. It means that the gap between population growth and an increase in pressure to deliver on services versus the required income. Nevertheless, the country experiences severe economic challenges that force us to be dependent on our own financial resources. In this economic climate, only municipalities will survive with proactive and sustainable financial management plans.

Hence, municipalities do not only have a service delivery mandate, but an economic development mandate. The 4<sup>th</sup> Integrated Development Plan becomes a key point of departure to give effect to the above. The main focus at all times must remain the fight against poverty and unemployment as the municipality strive towards building a caring society. Our responsibility as Local Government, a sphere of Government that is closest to the people, has been, is, and will still be, to provide basic services, addressing underdevelopment and building safe, vibrant and sustainable communities. In addition to the above, we have to ensure that sustainable jobs are created by partnering with our social partners to revive our economy.

The revised 2018/19 IDP has put more emphasis on Education, Health, Performance Management, Financial Viability and Grant expenditure, Water and Sanitation, and Electricity, as the issues that will lead to the sustainability of our Municipality. This does not mean that other issues are of less importance.

The Khâi-Ma municipal area is both the subject of and an anchor in major development initiatives, including Mining, Agriculture and Renewable energy developments. In light of the before mentioned the municipality faces an influx people looking for employment and this will result in pressure on service and infrastructure provision as well as a resulting proportional decrease in the rates base. We need to participate in these development initiatives without losing focus of our responsibilities in respect of rendering services to our communities. The challenge remains, throughout government, to ensure that we pro-actively plan for the inevitable social, economic and environmental impact that these initiatives will have on the municipal environment.

On a positive side Municipality has pulled all its resources to provide delivery of services to its communities in spite of the limited revenue generation and challenges which it finds itself under. The Municipality is mindful of the fact that there's still a lot which has to be done to close the gaps of service delivery to all its community members within its jurisdiction. The 4<sup>th</sup> Generation amendment of the IDP seeks to address the backlogs and attend to the issues as raised during the consultative meetings held prior to the adoption of this IDP under review.

I would like to express my gratitude towards all whom have participated during our public engagements and made valuable contributions. I trust that the development objectives of integrated planning towards community prosperity will be achieved through constant dialogue.

O.J. Isaacs

# Chapter 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Established through South African legislation as a category B- municipality, Khâl- MA (“Opstaan”) is responsible to render services to its citizens on a sustainable basis. The task is not so easy due to a low income base and a high number of indigents. It is, however also not difficult with the right attitude, positive minds, cooperation of its citizens and resources such as land, minerals and water from the Orange River, the public and private sectors financial inputs to its availability. Council has to support national and provincial government’s goals in rendering basic services including free basic services, economic development, capacity building and sustainable jobs to its communities. For such reasons, councillors and officials will be subject to ongoing training and capacity building and commitment. The performance on the execution of its powers and functions should be measured through an accountability to its fellow stakeholders

This is the first review of the Integrated Development Plan to be implemented in the financial year, commencing 1 July 2018 and ending 30 June 2019 with the consent of its inhabitants and inputs made by other stakeholders. This review is important since some of the inhabitants’ needs are addressed and have changed.

The review reflects the achievements of and/ or progress on projects the previous financial year, which form part of the current situation in chapter needs of the local inhabitants through public participation and inputs by stakeholders from both the public and private sector reflecting their contributions aligning with the development of communities within Khal- Ma Municipality.

An integrated development plan (hereinafter referred to as the IDP) is the Municipality’s principal strategic planning document which has to be updated as time goes on. Importantly, it ensures close co-ordination and integration between projects, programmes and activities, both internally (between Departments) and externally (with other spheres of government). The IDP therefore ultimately enhances integrated service delivery and development and promotes sustainable, integrated communities, providing a full basket of services, as communities cannot be developed in a fragmented manner.

The priorities identified in the IDP, as the key strategic plan of the Municipality, inform all financial planning and budgeting undertaken by the institution for the 2018/2019 financial year. The attainment of IDP- and budget targets and deliverables is monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis (quarterly).

The Financial Plan, the Spatial Development Framework and the Performance Management System of the Municipality are source documents of this IDP document.

## 1.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The following legislation defines the nature of the IDP:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

This Act stipulates that a municipality must give priority to the basic needs of its communities and promote their social and economic development to achieve a democratic, safe and healthy environment.

- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)



This Act stipulates the need for each and every municipality to develop and adopt an IDP, which should be reviewed annually. In addition, it outlines the IDP process and components.

► Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)

This Act makes provision for alignment between the IDP and the municipal Budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is the mechanism that ensures that the IDP and the Budget are aligned.

► Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)

This Act provides for spatial planning, development and land use management in the Republic including Khâ- Ma Municipality.

► Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

These Regulations make provision for the inclusion in the IDP of the following:

- The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
  - Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;
  - Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
  - Financial Plan/ budget; and
  - The Spatial Development Framework.
- 
- are driven by the management team and systems within the municipality with implementation regularly monitored during the year through the performance management system;
  - contain a long term development strategy that can guide investment across the municipal
  - The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
  - Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;
  - Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
  - Financial Plan; and
  - The Spatial Development Framework.

### 1.3 ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE IDP

The annual review of the Municipality's five-year IDP is essential since it will assist her to:

- Keep track with changes in the local, national and global environments ensuring its relevance as the Municipality's strategic plan.
- Address new challenges and demands caused by changes mentioned above;
- Be confident that it addresses the real and relevant needs and concerns of local communities since it also change;
- inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting;
- inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.
- reflect and report on progress made with respect to the five year strategy (and key outcomes) in the IDP;
- make adjustments to the strategy in the 5 year IDP necessary because of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the appropriateness of the IDP;
- determine annual targets and activities for the next financial year in line with the five year strategy; and

- informs the Municipality's financial and institutional planning and most importantly, the drafting of the annual budget.

The review process will not interfere with the long-term strategic orientation of the Municipality to accommodate new whims and additional demands. It remains a strategic process of ensuring the institution remains in touch with their intentions and the environment within which it functions. Although the implementation of the IDP is monitored throughout the performance management system, an annual process is required to check the relevance of the strategic plan within a dynamic environment.

#### 1.4 Budget

The municipal budget attaches money to the IDP objectives and this is monitored through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The budget makes the implementation of the IDP possible and the IDP provides the strategic direction for the budget. Projects in the IDP which are funded and managed by government departments and the private sectors is not part of municipal budget.

#### 1.5 Risk Management

Risk Management is one of Management's core responsibilities in terms of section 62 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and is an integral part of the internal processes of a municipality. It is a systematic process to identify, evaluate and address risks on a continuous basis before such risks can impact negatively on the service delivery capacity of a municipality. When properly executed risk management provides reasonable assurance that the institution will be successful in achieving its goals and objectives. A Risk Assessment is done during 2017/2018 financial year to determine the magnitude of risk exposure by assessing the likelihood of the risk materializing and the impact that it would have on the achievement of objectives. The identified risks are prioritized which enables Management to focus on more time, effort and resources to address higher risk areas.

The existing risk management policy was reviewed to be fully integrated with the new IDP and the risks linked to the objectives.

The strategic risks as identified during assessment are below:

#### 1.6 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

- To review the IDP for the period 2017/18 -2021/22;
- To develop an IDP strategy in relation to needs of the community considering the changes in the environment;
- To serve a basis for the service delivery and budget implementation plan; and
- To serve as a basis for the key performance indicators and targets of the respective votes and managers.

## Chapter 2: POLICIES DIRECTIVES

All the needs of the communities have to be addressed, but cannot be done without the communities of Khâ- Ma Municipality. The people-driven IDP and Budget of the Municipality reflect the communities' priorities. The IDP is also informed by national and provincial perspectives which means it is a government-wide expression of developmental commitments.

### 2.1. GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

#### 2.1.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG'S)

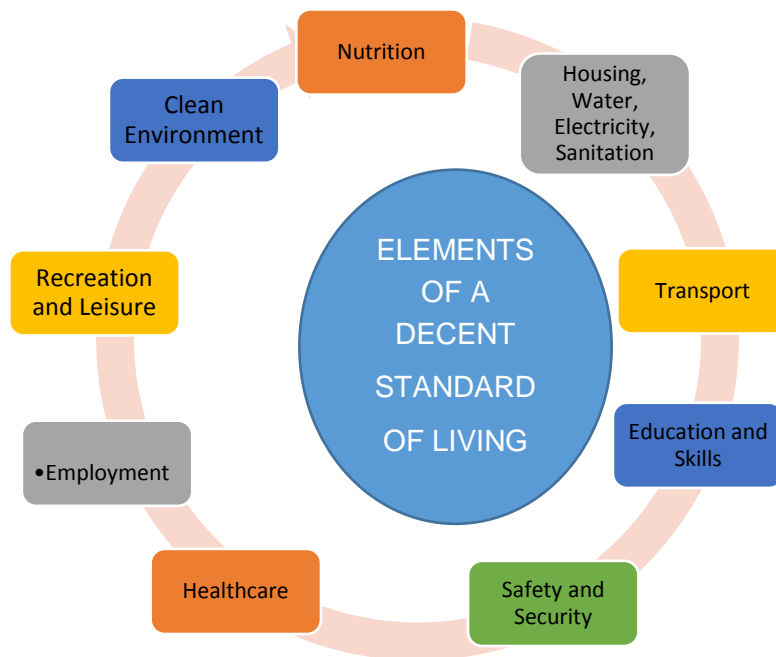
To address the needs of the communities all spheres of government has to abide with the outcomes of the global objectives. The United Nations has the following in focus:

- Sustainable development,
- Democratic governance,
- Peace building, and
- Climate and disaster resilience.

To achieve the above- mentioned, all the members of the United Nations, including South Africa adopted the 17 Sustainable Developmental Goals also the Global Goals on 25 September 2015 in order to build on the 8 (eight) Millennium Development Goals which came to end during 2015. The sustainable development goals must be for the period, 2015- 2030.

The 17 Goals are below:





## 2.2 NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

### 2.2.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MEDIUM- TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK)

The government strategic plan for the 2014- 2019 electoral term reflects commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the National Development plan (NDP). The mandate focus on:

- Radical economic transformation, rapid economic growth, and job creation;
- Rural development, land and agrarian reform and food security;
- Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic services;
- Improving the quality of and expanding access to education and training;
- Ensuring quality health care and social security for all citizens;
- Fighting corruption and crime;
- Contributing to a better Africa and a better world;
- Social cohesion and nation building;

The MTSF has two over-arching strategic themes, which are **radical economic transformation** and improving service delivery. These themes are elaborated into fourteen key outcomes and associated activities and targets to assist it on its focus.

Some of the outcomes with prescribed actions attached to it, whereby local government is directly or indirectly involved are set out below:

Outcome	Activities/ Targets
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>All people in South Africa are and feel safe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reduction in the number of reported contact crimes</li> <li>• An increased proportion of inhabitants feel safe walking alone, during the day or at night, as measured in official surveys</li> <li>• An increase in the proportion of households that are satisfied with police services in their area, and with the way courts deal with the perpetrators of crime</li> <li>• Improvements in citizens' perceptions of levels of crime and progress in reducing crime, as measured in official surveys</li> <li>• An improvement in South Africa's ranking on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Decent Employment through inclusive growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in the GDP growth rate from 2.5% in 2012 to 5% in 2019</li> <li>• An increase in the rate of investment to 25% of GDP in 2019</li> <li>• The share in household income of the poorest 60% of households rising from 5.6% in 2011/12 to 10% in 2019</li> <li>• A decrease in the official unemployment rate from 25% in the first quarter of 2013 to 14% in 2020.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome 7</p> <p>Vibrant, Equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the percentage of productive land owned by previously disadvantaged individuals from 11.5% in 2013 to 20%</li> <li>• Ensure that, by 2019, 7.2 million hectares of land in total will have been transferred to previously disadvantaged individuals and is being used productively (as compared to 4 million hectares by 2013)</li> <li>• Reduce the percentage of households who are vulnerable to hunger from 11.4% in 2013 to less than 9.5%</li> <li>• Reduce the percentage of the population living below the lower bound poverty line (R443 in 2011 prices) from 32.3% to below 22 %</li> <li>• Reduce rural unemployment from the current 49% to less than 40%.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome 8</p> <p>Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate housing and improved quality living environments, with approximately 1.4 million more households living in new or improved housing conditions by 2019</li> <li>• A functional and equitable residential property market with a target of 110 000 new Housing units delivered in the affordable gap market by 2019</li> <li>• Enhanced institutional capabilities for effective coordination of spatial investment decisions, with a target of 49 municipalities assigned or accredited with the housing function</li> <li>• The title deeds for all 563 000 new subsidy units as well the backlog of 900 000 title deeds in the integrated residential housing programme will be transferred over the next five years</li> <li>• Informal settlement upgrading will be expanded to cover 750 000 households, Ensuring basic services and infrastructure in some 2 200 informal settlements.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome 9</p> <p>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient local government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the percentage of households with access to a functional water service from 85% in 2013 to 90% by 2019.</li> <li>• Increase in the percentage of households with access to a functional Sanitation service from 84% in 2013 to 90% by 2019, including elimination of bucket sanitation in the formal areas.</li> <li>• 1.4 million additional households to be connected to the grid between 2014 and 2019, and 105 000 additional non-grid connections.</li> <li>• Income support to the unemployed through expansion of the Community Work to reach 1 million participants in 2019.</li> <li>• An increase in the level of public trust and confidence in local government from 51% in 2012 to 65% in 2019, as measured by the IPSOS survey.</li> <li>• An improvement in overall municipal audit outcomes, with at least 75% of municipalities receiving unqualified audits by 2019.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome 10</p> <p>Protect and enhance our Environmental assets and natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilisation and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> (a 34% reduction in emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from business as usual" by 2020 (42% by 2025)</li> <li>• Implementation of climate change responses in six critical sectors</li> <li>• Increasing the percentage of the coastline with at least partial protection from 22.5% in 2013 to 27% in 2019</li> <li>• Increasing the compliance of mines with the National Water Act from 35% in 2013 to 60% in 2019.</li> </ul>

## 2.2.2 STATE OF NATION ADDRESS 2018

In State of Nation Address for 2018 the President of the Republic of South Africa highlighted the following issues to have a direct impact on this municipality's planning:

1. Government's **Free Basic Services** Programme currently supports more than 3,5 million indigent households;
2. To break the cycle of poverty, we need to **educate** the children of the poor; On 16 December last year, former President Jacob Zuma announced that government would be phasing in fully subsidised **free higher education and training** for poor and working class South Africans over a five-year period.

Starting this year, free higher education and training will be available to first year students from households with a gross combined annual income of up to R350 000.

3. At the centre of our national agenda in 2018 is the creation of jobs, especially for the youth. We will seek to re-industrialise on a scale and at a pace that draws millions of job seekers into the economy.
4. **Radical economic transformation** requires that we fundamentally improve the position of black women and communities in the economy, ensuring that they are owners, managers, producers and in the end, some of them could even become financiers.

Our most grave and most pressing challenge is youth unemployment. It is therefore a matter of great urgency that we draw young people in far greater numbers into productive economic activity of our country.

Young South Africans will be moved to the centre of our economic agenda.

We will launch the **Youth Employment Service** initiative, which will place unemployed youth in paid internships in companies across the economy.

5. **Infrastructure investment** is key to our efforts to grow the economy, create jobs, empower small businesses and provide services to our people.

We have invested heavily in new roads, power stations, schools and other infrastructure.

6. **Mining** is another area that has massive unrealised potential for growth and job creation.

We need to see mining as a sunrise industry rather than a sunset industry.

7. Ultimately, the growth of our economy will be sustained by **small businesses**, as is the case in many countries. It is our shared responsibility to grow this vital sector of the economy. Government will honour its undertaking to set aside at least 30% of public procurement to small, medium and micro enterprises, cooperatives, and township and rural enterprises.
8. **Tourism** is another area which provides our country with incredible opportunities to, quite literally, shine. Tourism currently sustains 700 000 direct jobs and is performing better than most other growth sectors. There is no reason why it can't double in size.

We have the most beautiful country in the world and we are the most hospitable people. South Africans should open their hearts, huts and rondavels to our tourists. We will enhance support for destination marketing in key tourism markets and take further measures to reduce regulatory barriers and develop emerging tourism businesses.

9. This year, we will take the next critical steps to eliminate **HIV** from our midst. By scaling up our testing and treating campaign, we will initiate an additional two million people on antiretroviral treatment by December 2020.

We will also need to confront lifestyles diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, cancers and cardiovascular diseases.

### 2.2.3 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The strategy (2015- 2020) set five (5) strategic objectives which are

- (1) Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation;
- (2) Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently;
- (3) Towards a green economy
- (4) Building sustainable communities;
- (5) Responding effectively to climate change.

### 2.2.3 SA BUDGET SPEECH 2018/2019

In his budget speech for the 2018/ 2019 financial year the minister of Finance has

1. We remain committed to the goals we set ourselves in the Freedom Charter, the Constitution and the National Development Plan (NDP).

These goals are ultimately aimed at addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

To achieve these goals, we have to implement **radical socio-economic transformation**.

2. The 2017 GDP growth projection has been revised upward to 1 per cent, which is higher than the 0.7 per cent expected at the time of MTBPS last year.

We are anticipating growth of 1.5 per cent in 2018, rising to 2.1 per cent in 2020.

3. Our responsibilities in translating this renewed energy into tangible and sustainable economic benefits for all our people include:

- Creating the right environment for investment,
- Partnering with the social partners to create sustainable employment,
- Dealing decisively with governance and financial failures at state owned companies;

4. Raising the level of investment and improving the ease of doing business in the country will support job creation. **Private sector investment and job creation** are critical to **reducing unemployment** which remains stubbornly high at 26.7 per cent.

5. The enormous potential of our partnership has been demonstrated by the CEO initiative, which has established a business-led fund committing about R1.4 billion to support high potential SMMEs.

A fund with an allocation of R2.1 billion over the medium term is being developed between the Departments of Small Businesses, Science and Technology and the National Treasury to benefit small and medium enterprises during the early start-up phase – this is an area that has historically had limited support because of the risks involved.

#### 2.2.4 BACK TO BASICS- FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The aim of the Back- to- Basics programme is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right.

The key performance areas are:

##### 1. Basic Services- creating decent living conditions

Municipalities must

- develop fundable consolidated infrastructure plans
- ensure infrastructure maintenance and repairs to reduce losses with respect to water and sanitation, human settlements, electricity, waste management, roads, public transportation.
- Ensure the provision of Free Basic Services and the maintenance of Indigent register.

##### 2. Good Governance- the heart of the effective functioning of municipalities

- Holding of Council meeting as legislated,
- The functionality of oversight structures, section 79 committees, audit committees, and district IGR forums,
- Whether or not there has been progress following interventions over the last 3- 5 years;
- The existing and efficiency of anti- corruption measures;
- The extent to which there is compliance with legislation and the enforcement of by- laws;
- The rate of service delivery protest and approaches to address them

##### 3. Public participation

Municipalities must engage with their communities. It is necessary to develop affordable and efficient communication system for regular communication with communities and dissemination of information.

The basic measures are:

- The existence of required number and functional ward committees;
- The number of effective public participation programmes
- The regularity of community satisfaction surveys

##### 4. Financial Management- sound financial management is integral to the success of local government.

Basic indicators are:

- The number of disclaimers in the last three to five years;
- Whether the budgets are realistic and based on cash available;
- The percentage revenue collected;
- The extent to which debt is serviced;
- The efficiency and functionality of supply chain management



## 5. Institutional Capacity -

The focus should be on building strong municipal administrative systems and processes including:

- the top six posts (Municipal Manager, Finance, infrastructure, Corporate Services, Community Development and Development Planning) being with qualified persons;
- a realistic organogram, underpinned by a service delivery model and affordable;
- implementable human resources development and management programmes;
- sustained platforms to engage organised labour to minimise disputes and disruptions;
- the importance of establishing resilient system such as billing.

### 2.3 PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVE

#### 2.3.1 NORTHERN CAPE PSDF (PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK)

The Northern Cape PSDF with as thirty (30) years vision recognises that the transformation of the province into a global model for sustainability and a place where its inhabitants would be able to live with dignity and pride can only be reached over the long term. Such strategy depends upon the commitment of all spheres of government and its custodians.

However, the PSDF, with is valid for five year ending 2017, subject to ongoing revision. Municipal SDF's will always be aligned.

The sustainable development objectives are:

- (1) Social Sustainability;
- (2) Economic Sustainability
- (3) Biophysical Sustainability
- (4) Technical sustainability

#### 2.3.2 Northern Cape State of the Province Address (SOPA) 2018

The following is extracts from the SOPA and it have an impact on Khâl- MA Municipality:

- The committed to accelerate land reform in the Northern Cape Province. To date, in the Northern Cape, over 1.5 million hectares of land that has been transferred to our people through restitution and redistribution programmes.
- The NDP is the only document other than the Constitution that has been approved by Parliament which gives it substantial standing and therefore qualifies to be referred to as our South African Plan.
- The Northern Cape Province will be developing the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) vision 2040 and a revised Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) as part of enhancing implementation of the National Development Plan.
- The fight against corruption remains on the agenda of Provincial Government so much so that we have ensured that all provincial departments have anti- corruption policies and strategies including anti- corruption implementation plans.
- To work towards improvements in delivering good and quality services to the people of the Northern Cape within the confines of good financial management prescripts. The implementation of the Back to Basics approach has also made significant improvement in the audit outcomes of municipalities.
- The developing of an integrated youth development strategy for the Province. Through this strategy, we will also be in a position to ensure that we address the strategic challenges facing our young people in a coordinated and integrated manner.

- This year the hosting of a Social Cohesion Summit in the Northern Cape Province to achieve a social compact to build on our developmental path to achieve our Vision 2040.
- The Province has developed a Provincial Plan of Action for Children. At the heart of the plan, is the creation of an enabling and supportive environment to ensure that we all respond appropriately to the needs of our children.
- This year as a Province to have a number of calls to action campaigns aimed at the promotion and protection of women, children and differently abled persons.
- The identification of Early Childhood Development (ECD) as a key catalyst for the development of our children and as one of the five key priorities for the Department of Social Development. The Province is in the process to finalise the Provincial Integrated ECD Strategy that will ensure cohesion and integration across all spheres of Government, inclusive of private sector.
- The Province have undertaken a process to ensure the translate of all essential government information at least in the languages spoken in the province to improve service delivery and to inculcate a culture of belonging.
- The Department of Education has introduced Nama, an indigenous language as an extramural programme in the Province. Nama is being introduced at Riemvasmaak and Kuboes schools in the Northern Cape this year. The department of Education is also currently engaged in the Incremental Introduction of African Languages in our schools.
- Climate change is currently among the greatest threats to sustainable development. The impacts and vulnerabilities to climate change vary across the Province, within districts and specific sectors. Extreme weather conditions such as increases in temperatures and changes in rain patterns associated with climate change is already leaving its mark on the Northern Cape.
- The Province is planning to host an Economic colloquium as a pre-cursor to an Investment Conference. The idea is to aggressively promote our mega projects for attraction of credible investment.
- The Province will continue to ensure the delivery of infrastructure investment through the building of schools, libraries, clinics and other health facilities. We will continue to deliver housing units to the most vulnerable and destitute people of our province.
- Northern Cape is making huge strides in addressing infrastructure investment demands in especially underdeveloped areas by constructing quality road infrastructure.
- Northern Cape Province are on track for the full-speed implementation of Agri-parks across the five Districts. All identified sites in the five districts have been profiled and business plans were drawn up and circulated to Municipalities for approval and endorsement.
- The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) continues to be one of government's highest employment creation programmes and a catalyst for poverty alleviation. It is worth noting that the Social Sector has always been the highest job creators, making them the best performers amongst other sectors.
- The Province is moving ahead with the implementation of the nine point plan, which amongst others include the following major projects such as the Special Economic Zone, Boegoebaai Port, SKA and Agri-parks to name a few. The development of these sectors will address economic challenges in our Province and the reduction in the unemployment rate especially amongst the youth. This should therefore put the Province in good stead to enhance economic growth and create employment. The Province will coordinate high impact projects such as the Renewable energy projects, and facilitate the forging of partnerships to ensure that these key sectors reach their full potential but more specifically that the people of the Northern Cape people benefit from these.
- The Northern Cape Province have adopted decisions at the Exco Lekgotla which are as follows:
  - Intensification of the Provincial Treasury's interventions in the departments of Health and Education,

- Increase the capacity of Provincial Treasury to provide more hands on support to municipalities including more political involvement by MEC's and other elected public officials.
- Cost containment measures will be implemented across all departments.
- Operation clean audit will be revived in both the provincial and local spheres of government.
- There will be integrated planning at all levels in order to reduce duplication and ensure optimal use of limited resources.

### 2.3.3 Northern Cape Budget Speech 2018

The MEC for Provincial Treasury budget speech contains the following issues:

- Macro-economic outlook- global outlook
- National and provincial economy
- Prudent financial management - provincial and municipal revenue
- Municipal standard chart of accounts (msoa)
- Fiscal sustainability - supply chain management reforms
- Payment of creditors within 30 days
- Irregular expenditure
- Infrastructure
- Provincial fiscal framework
- Medium term expenditure estimates
- Expenditure priorities
- Investing in education
- Promoting health
- Social protection
- Social cohesion
- Economic sector
- Governance and administration sector
- Second adjustment

## 2.4 DISTRICT PERSPECTIVE

### Strategic Objectives

- Monitor and support local municipalities to deliver basic services which include water, sanitation, housing, electricity and waste management
- Support vulnerable groups
- Improve administrative and financial viability and capability
- Promote and facilitate Local Economic development
- Enhance good governance
- Promote and facilitate spatial transformation and sustainable urban development
- Improve communication and communication systems
- Establish a customer care system
- Invest in the improvement of ICT systems
- To render a municipal health services
- To coordinate the disaster management and fire management services in the district
- Implement the climate change response plan
- Caring for the environment

## 2.5 LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

As a result the Municipality the vision and mission (page 4) has been developed, but have to be reviewed to be according Department of COGHSTA's assessment. Council decided to, due to time limits pay attention to the made provision for the tool 'components of a simplifies IDP' with its next review.

Its key performance areas remain unchanged.

- ❖ Spatial Development
- ❖ Basic Services and Infrastructure
- ❖ Institutional Development and Transformation
- ❖ Local Economic Development (Poverty Alleviation through Sustainable jobs)
- ❖ Good Governance and Public Participation
- ❖ Financial Viability and Management

## 2.9 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Council engaged with its communities to give effect to the Local Government Back- to Basics Strategy. This document is a result of compliance when the local communities were involved in the planning process promoting public participation as prescribed by legislation.

Meetings were scheduled to be held in the different communities on different dates as indicated in the table below. The attendance of the meetings were poor:

IDP Public Participation			
Community		Dates	Number of Attendees
Pella		15 November 2017	Nil
Witbank		15 November 2017	3
Onseepkans	Sending	16 November 2017	4
	Viljoensdraai		Nil
	Melkbosrand		Nil
Pella		22 November 2017	34
Pofadder		27 February 2017	Nil
Witbank		22 February 2017	
Onseepkans			

After tabling of the integrated development plan on 31 March 2018 it was advertised to be available at service points and libraries for comments. No comments were receive the public or any other stakeholder.

A second round for public participation was conducted in May 2018 to discuss the budget (2017/2018- 2019/2020) as well as the projects which was identified to be implemented during the 2018/2019 financial year.

In the case of Onseepkans meetings were held separately in all neighbourhoods.

Aggeneys was exclude from the public participation process since:

1. Most of the employees are from different towns of different municipalities and it is assumed that the inhabitants have interest somewhere;
2. The inhabitants who have interests in Khâl- Ma Municipality reside at Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans and Witbank.

3. Meetings did not take place since no the inhabitants did not turn up at the previous scheduled meetings.m
4. Currently, Khâl- Ma does play a developmental role at Aggeneys but Vedanta Zinc International Zinc International.

IDP Public Participation			
Community		Dates	Number of Attendees
Pella		22 May 2018	46
Witbank		22 May 2018	21
Onseepkans	Sending	23 May 2018	33
	Viljoensdraai		19
	Melkbosrand		32
Pofadder		27 May 2018	24

Inputs were also made during ward meetings in the different which were held after the election of the election of ward committees.

However, inhabitants do not attend public meetings as expected. Reasons can be probably:

- (1) The slow progress on addressing their needs can be identify as their reasons;
- (2) Lack of confidence in the municipality;

The municipality needs their more ways to reach its inhabitants and to get their inputs.

## Chapter 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

The Khâi-Ma Municipality has been, in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Act nr 117 of 1998 classified as a Category B municipality, and was proclaimed as a local municipality with a council combined with a ward participatory system. The Khâi-Ma Municipality is deemed to be a low capacity municipality, and shares executive and legislative authority with the Namakwa District Municipality. The municipal area is demarcated into four wards as set out below:

Wards	Communities	Total voters
Ward 1	Onseepkans, Vrugbaar, Raap & Skraap, Vrugbaar	1551
Ward 2	Blyvooruitsig,	1686
Ward 3	Pella and Klein Pella	1871
Ward 4	Pofadder town area, Part of Blyvooruitsig Aggeneys, Witbank and Dwaggasoutpan.	1963
Total		7071

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this chapter indicate the developmental challenges facing Khâi-Ma Municipality, such as poverty, unemployment, and service delivery backlogs. The programmes and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario.

#### *Geographic Profile*

Khâi-Ma Local Municipality is situated between S29° 08' 08, 7 and E19° 23' 27, 1 and falls within the Namakwa District of the Northern Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. The Northern Cape is spatially the largest province in the country, but also has the lowest population and some of the least developed areas in terms of its economic and social development. Khâi-Ma with Pofadder as the seat is situated, in the central north region of the Namakwa District, which is the furthest north in terms of the provincial boundaries. The Orange River which flows to the west coast is the northern border of the Municipality.

The municipality can be reached by a national route (N14), regional route (R358), Loop 10 from different ways and are also connected to Namibia through one of the roads (R358) and a gravel road from the turn off to Pella to Witbank via Goodhouse and Steinkopf in the Nama Khoi Municipality.

See maps on the next page.

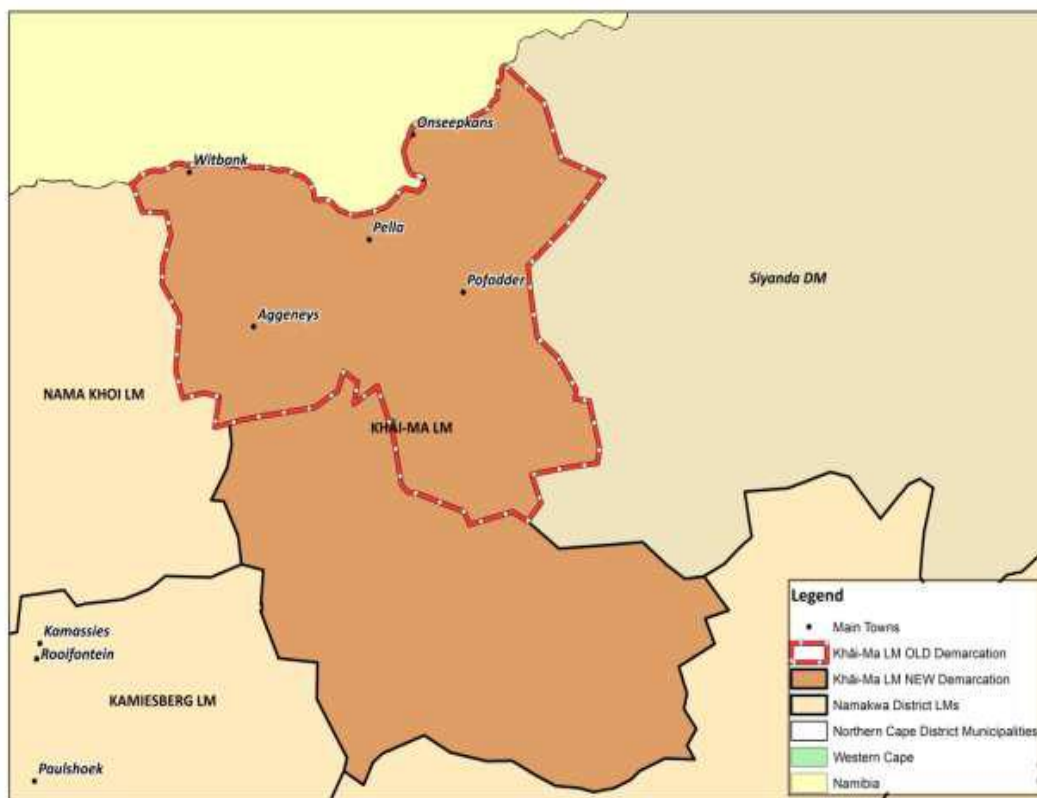


Khâi-Ma Municipality  
Towns:

- Pofadder
- Aggeneys
- Pella
- Witbank
- Onseepkans

Surrounding Farms: Raap-  
en Skraap, Noriseep,  
Vrugbaar, Rooipad,  
Dwagga, Soutpanne

(Retrieve from the previous IDP 2012- 2017)



## Population

The population for Khâi-Ma has increased to an estimated total of 12,465 people since the last census in 2011 (2016 Community Survey) with a growing rate of 0,83%. The municipality is sparsely populated (+/- 1 person/km<sup>2</sup>); most people are settled in its five (5) towns and surrounding farms. The municipality is characterized by vast tracts of land, pristine natural environment, unique mountains and its limited cell phone reception, which can be regarded as a

unique attraction by some urban dwellers who wish to escape the rush of the cities. This inherent potential for eco-tourism needs to be exploited and managed in a sustainable manner in order to retain this unique setting.

### 3.2 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE/ TRENDS

STATSSA provided information which are based on the Census 2011, including the Community Surveys conducted 2016 and being updated annually.

#### 3.2.1 The Population of Khai-Ma

##### Demographics



**Table 1: Population by sex, 1996-2016**

1996			2001			2011			2016*		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4 826	4 724	<b>9 550</b>	5 914	5 555	<b>11 469</b>	6 560	5 905	<b>12 465</b>	6 563	5 910	<b>12 473</b>

\* Note: Caution should be used by the reader when interpreting the values for municipalities in Namakwa due to the large out of scope Dwelling Units sampled for the survey.

Table 1 shows that the population of Khai-Ma increased by 2 923 persons over the period 1996 to 2016, from 9 550 persons in 1996 to 12 473 persons in 2016. It shows that the number of males increased by 1 737 persons, from 4 826 persons in 1996 to 6 563 persons in 2016, whilst the number of females increased by 1 186 persons over the same period. Gender proportions show that there were more males than females in the municipality.

**Figure 1: Distribution of the population of Namakwa district by local municipality, 2016**

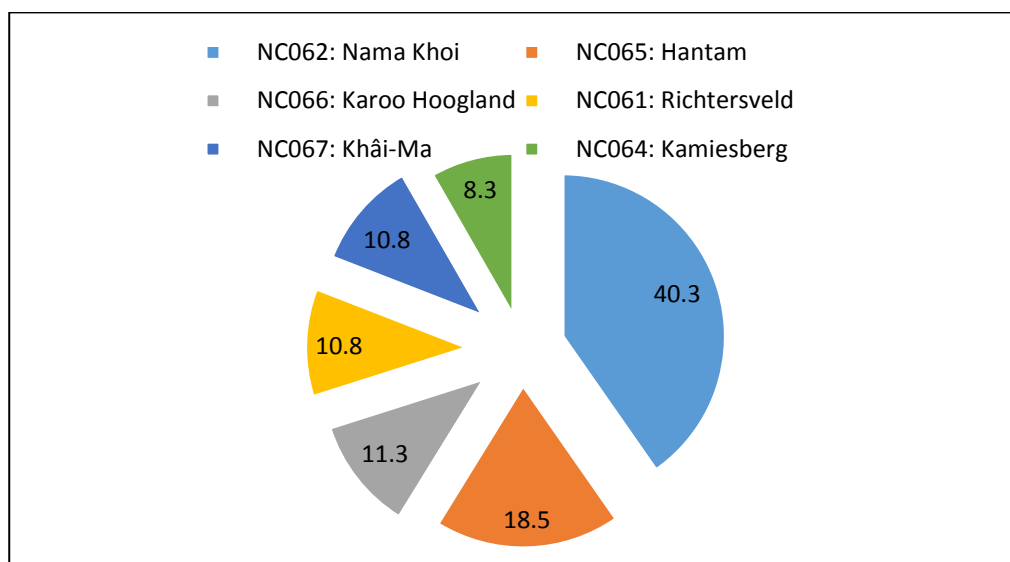


Figure 1 indicates that Nama Khoi municipality had a 40.3% share of the total population in Namakwa district. This was followed by Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Richtersveld, Khâi-Ma and Kamiesberg local municipalities with 18.5%, 11.3%, 10.8%, 10.8 and 8.3% respectively of the total district population.



**Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the population of Khai-Ma by sex, 2016**

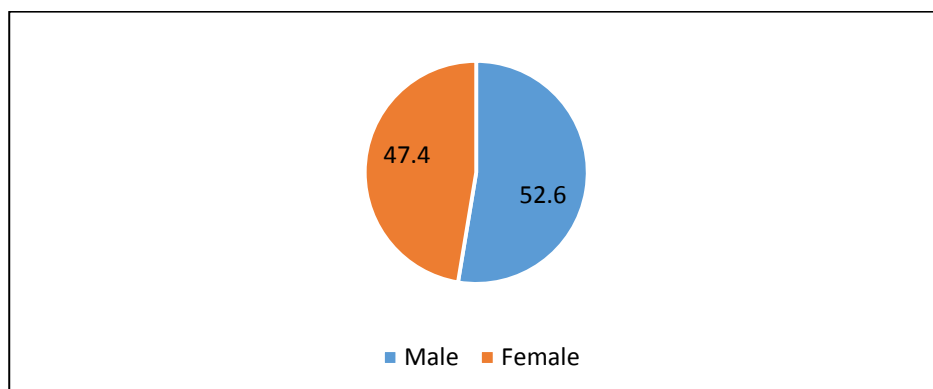


Figure 2 depicts a greater proportion of males than females in Khai-Ma municipality, at 52.6% and 47.4% respectively.

**Table 2: Population by group type, 1996-2016**

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Black African	282	1 424	2 195	346
Coloured	7 904	8 880	9 359	10 997
Indian or Asian	1	9	55	119
White	1 321	1 156	754	1 011
Other	-	-	103	-
Unspecified	42	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 550</b>	<b>11 469</b>	<b>12 465</b>	<b>12 473</b>

Table 2 summarizes the number of persons by population group type from 1996 to 2016. There is an increase observed in the population across all racial groups except the White population group. It shows a greater decrease in the number of Black Africans between 2011 and 2016. There is however a greater proportional increase in the Indian/Asian population group over the past 20 years.

**Figure 3: Percentage distribution of the population by group type, 2016**

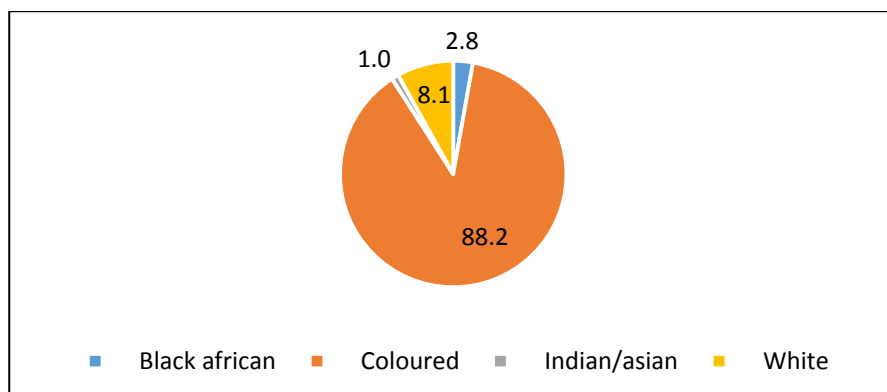


Figure 3 outlines the percentage distribution of the population of Khai-Ma municipality in 2016, where the Coloured population group accounts for 88.2% of the population in the municipality, followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asian population groups respectively.

**Table 3: Population by 5 year age groups and sex, 1996-2016**

	1996			2001			2011			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	545	518	1 063	577	499	1 076	567	537	1 104	571	460	1 031
05 - 09	563	562	1 125	596	546	1 143	583	494	1 078	406	630	1 036
10 - 14	562	551	1 113	560	544	1 104	544	496	1 041	674	513	1 187
15 - 19	405	373	778	460	441	900	521	492	1 013	609	345	955
20 - 24	410	337	748	625	515	1 139	691	595	1 285	356	372	728
25 - 29	397	353	750	592	524	1 116	657	557	1 214	429	667	1 096
30 - 34	388	413	801	560	482	1 043	602	474	1 075	475	424	899
35 - 39	332	337	669	455	433	887	515	402	917	491	361	852
40 - 44	314	285	599	383	362	745	470	413	883	544	448	992
45 - 49	214	201	415	307	300	607	378	352	729	419	577	995
50 - 54	195	198	393	221	213	434	323	307	630	315	288	603
55 - 59	141	162	304	192	205	397	263	224	487	218	315	533
60 - 64	122	120	241	129	155	284	163	156	319	366	316	682
65 - 69	70	101	171	102	111	212	110	155	265	337	251	588
70 - 74	64	63	127	67	85	152	77	98	176	188	289	478
75 - 79	43	65	108	48	59	107	56	63	120	22	67	89
80 - 84	21	42	62	23	44	67	18	45	63	50	70	120
85+	21	33	54	17	38	55	21	44	65	88	118	206
Unspecified	19	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 826	4 724	9 550	5 914	5 556	11 468	6 559	5 904	12 464	6 558	6 511	13 070

Table 3 summarizes the population for Khai-Ma municipality by five years age groups and sex. It shows a general increase in the population for the age groups over the period 1996 to 2016, where there is a significant increase in the proportion of elderly population aged 65 years in the municipality.

**Figure 4: Distribution of the total population by age group and sex, 2016**

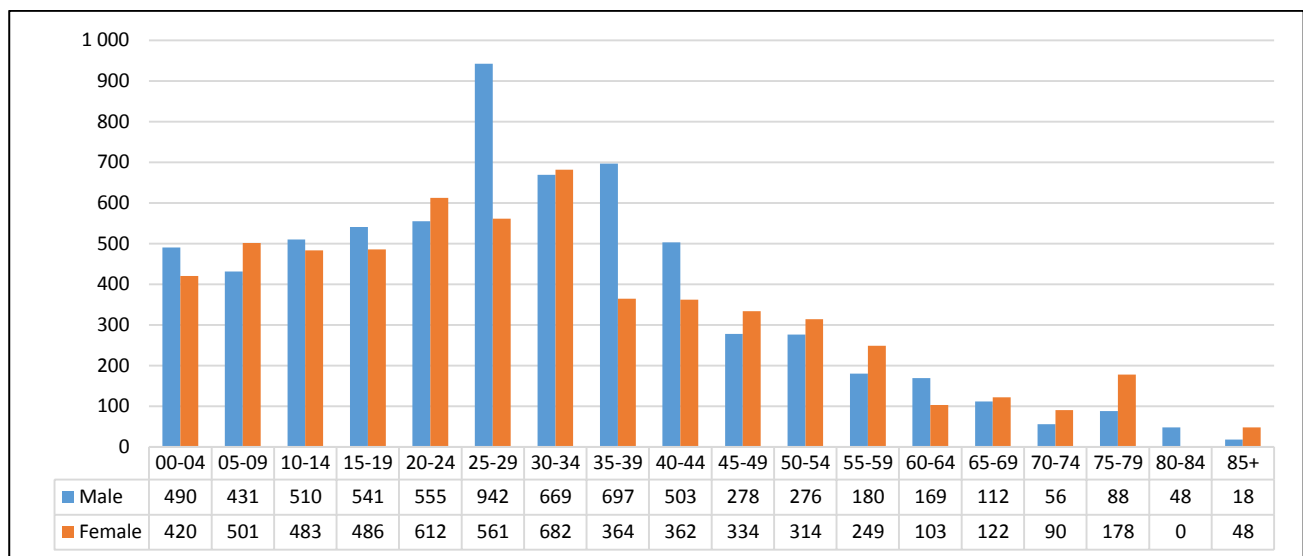


Figure 4 indicates that the greater proportion of the population in Khai-Ma municipality is young, consisting mainly of children and youth. There is however a greater proportion of males compared to females for the ages 10 to 19 years, and the female population shows a slightly

greater proportion in numbers compared to males for the ages 85 and above. This signifies a greater lifespan for females than males.

**Figure 5: Population distribution by age and group type, 2016**

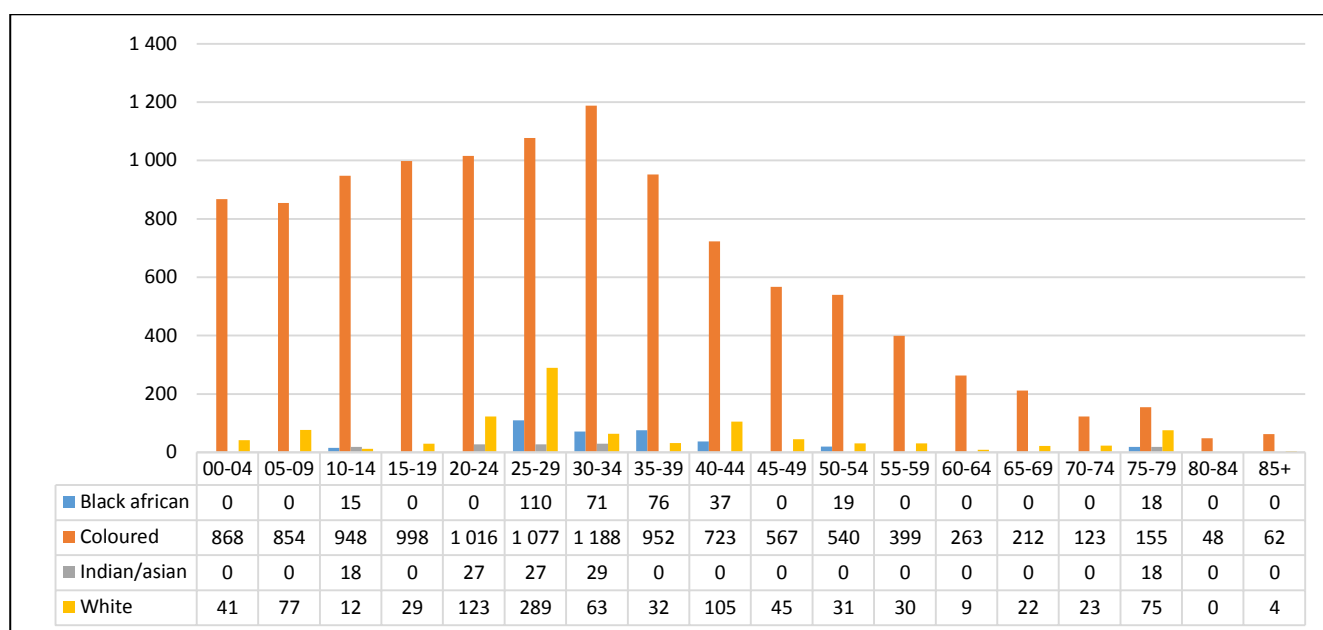


Figure 5 outlines the population distribution of Khai-Ma by five-year age groups and population group type. It shows that Coloureds are the dominant population group across all age cohorts. This is followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asia population groups respectively.

**Table 4: Distribution of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status, 2016**

Marital status	Number	Percentage (%)
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc.)	2 853	28.1
Living together like husband and wife/partners	899	8.8
Divorced	117	1.2
Separated; but still legally married	100	1.0
Widowed	433	4.3
Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before	328	3.2
Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner	5 433	53.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 164</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4 shows that 53.5% of the population of Khai-Ma is single and has never lived together as husband/wife/partner. This is followed by those who are legally married (includes customary, traditional, religious etc.) at 28.1% and those that are living together as husband and wife/partner (8.8%). About 1.2% are divorced, and 1.0% are separated but still legally married.

**Table 5: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken most often in the household, 2016**

Language spoken in households	Number	Percentage (%)
Afrikaans	11 815	96.6
English	103	0.8
IsiXhosa	114	0.9
IsiZulu	28	0.2
Setswana	78	0.6
Other	99	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 237</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 5 above shows that the language spoken mostly by households in Khai-Ma municipality is Afrikaans, spoken by 11 815 (96.6%) of households, followed by those who speak IsiXhosa (0.9%) and English (0.8%). The least spoken languages in Khai-Ma is IsiZulu and Setswana.

**Table 6: Distribution of religious belief, 2016**

Religious belief	Number	Percentage (%)
Christianity	12 239	98.5
Islam	83	0.7
Agnosticism	51	0.4
Other	50	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 422</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6 shows that 98.5% of the population in Khai-Ma follows a Christian religious belief, followed by Islam at 0.7%. About 0.4% follow Agnosticism as a religious belief.

**Table 7: Distribution of Christian denomination, 2016**

Christian denomination	Number	Percentage (%)
Catholic	8 982	74.3
Anglican/Episcopalian	325	2.7
Lutheran	33	0.3
Methodist	68	0.6
Pentecostal/Evangelistic (e.g. Assemblies of God; Born Again Church of God in Christ; Rhema Church; Apostolic Faith Mission; Prophetic Ministry)	191	1.6
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church (e.g. Zion Christian Church; Apostolic Church; African Nazareth Baptist Church/Shembe)	21	0.2
Jehovah's Witness	109	0.9
Reformed church (e.g. Dutch Reformed church; United Reformed Church; Christian Reformed Church)	1 477	12.2
Just a Christian/non-denominational	185	1.5
Other	703	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 093</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 7 shows that 74.3% of the population of Khai-Ma municipality that follows the Christian religion belongs to the Catholic religious denomination, followed by those attending the

Reformed church (e.g. Dutch reformed church) and Anglican/Episcopalian at 12.2% and 2.7% respectively.

## 2.2 Migration

**Table 8: Population by region of birth and population group type, 2016**

Region of birth	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	(%) Total
Born in South Africa	289	10 937	36	856	12 118	97.3
SADC	36	59	-	83	178	1.4
Rest of Africa	21	-	-	-	21	0.2
United Kingdom and Europe	-	-	-	51	51	0.4
Asia	-	-	83	-	83	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>10 997</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>12 452</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 8 shows that the majority of foreign nationals in Khai-Ma were from the SADC region (178 persons), followed by those from Asia (83 persons). In terms of the population group type, the majority of those from other regions outside South Africa are the Whites (83), and Indian/Asians (83), followed by Coloureds and Black Africans respectively.

**Table 9: Top sending countries by sex, 2016**

Country	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Namibia	95	48	143	40.6	48.5	42.9
Bangladesh	83	-	83	35.5	-	24.9
Ireland	-	51	51	-	51.5	15.3
Ethiopia	21	-	21	9.0	-	6.3
Mozambique	19	-	19	8.1	-	5.7
Zimbabwe	16	-	16	6.8	-	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9 depicts that 42.9% of foreign nationals in Khai-Ma are from Namibia, followed by Bangladesh (24.9%), and Ireland (15.3%).

**Figure 6: Percentage distribution of persons born outside South Africa, 2016**

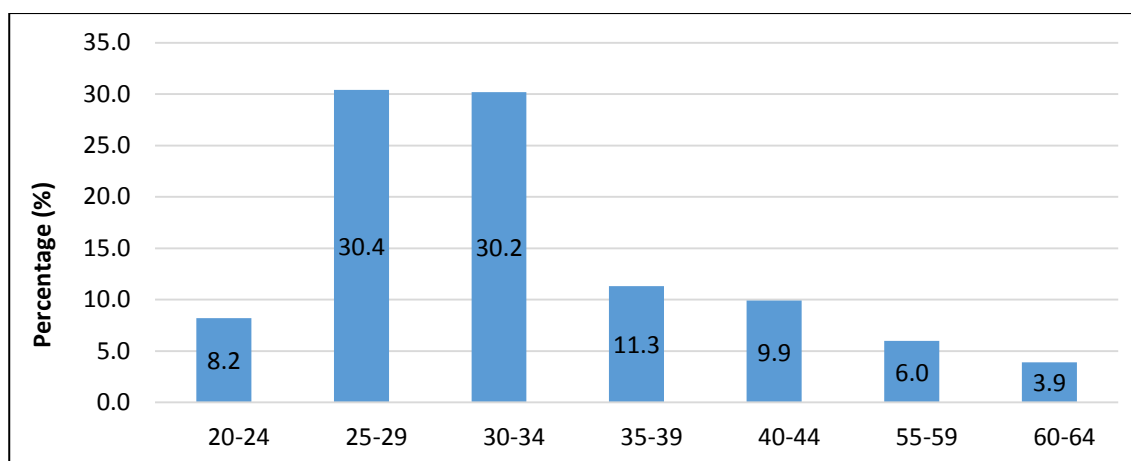


Figure 6 outlines that the majority of foreign nationals residing in Khai-Ma are mostly young people, between the ages of 25 to 34 years (60.6%).

**Table 10: Reasons for moving to current place of residence, 2016**

Reasons for moving to current place	Number	Percentage (%)
Education(e.g. Studying; schooling; training)	19	2.6
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	36	5.0
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	209	29.1
Look for paid work	150	20.9
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	157	21.8
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	46	6.4
Other business reasons(e.g. Expansion of business)	27	3.8
Retirement	32	4.5
Start a business	21	2.9
Other	22	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 10 shows that amongst other reasons why people had moved to their current place of residence in Khai-Ma, it's mainly because of a job transfer/take up new job opportunity (29.1%), followed by those moving as a household with a household member for health reasons (21.8%), and those who are looking for paid work (20.9%).

## 2.3 Disability

**Table 11: Disability type and degree of difficulty in functioning by sex, 2016**

Disability type	Degree of difficulty	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	No difficulty	5 427	4 832	10 259
	Some difficulty	503	507	1 010
	A lot of difficulty	143	151	294
	Cannot do at all	-	-	-
	Do not know	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 073</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>11 563</b>
Hearing	No difficulty	5 794	5 169	10 964
	Some difficulty	229	321	550
	A lot of difficulty	50	-	50
	Cannot do at all	-	-	-
	Do not know	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 073</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>11 564</b>
Communication	No difficulty	6 002	5 341	11 343
	Some difficulty	52	105	157
	A lot of difficulty	-	25	25
	Cannot do at all	19	19	38
	Do not know	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 073</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>11 563</b>
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	5 760	4 878	10 638
	Some difficulty	190	293	484
	A lot of difficulty	123	283	405
	Cannot do at all	-	24	24
	Do not know	-	12	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 073</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>11 563</b>
Remembering	No difficulty	5 888	5 267	11 155
	Some difficulty	84	141	225
	A lot of difficulty	81	83	164
	Cannot do at all	19	-	19
	Do not know	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 073</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>11 563</b>
Self-care	No difficulty	5 994	5 415	11 409
	Some difficulty	27	75	102
	A lot of difficulty	32	-	32
	Cannot do at all	19	-	19
	Do not know	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 073</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>11 563</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 11 shows that the majority of persons in Khai-Ma are having a lot of difficulty walking or climbing stairs (405 persons). This is followed by those having a lot of difficulty seeing with 294 persons, and those that have a lot of difficulty with memory (remembering) with 164 persons. Females are generally more prone to having disabilities than males in the municipality.

## 2.4 Education

**Table 12: Highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and above, 1996-2016**

Year	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
<b>Number</b>							
<b>1996</b>	446	1 112	615	2 187	673	324	<b>5 359</b>
<b>2001</b>	482	1 755	855	2 810	1 062	282	<b>7 247</b>
<b>2011</b>	314	1 404	672	3 712	1 449	462	<b>8 013</b>
<b>2016</b>	238	983	571	4 316	1 922	438	<b>8 468</b>
<b>Percent (%)</b>							
<b>1996</b>	8.3	20.8	11.5	40.8	12.6	6.1	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	6.6	24.2	11.8	38.8	14.7	3.9	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2011</b>	3.9	17.5	8.4	46.3	18.1	5.8	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2016</b>	2.8	11.6	6.7	51.0	22.7	5.2	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 12 shows an improvement in the level of education in Khai-Ma over the period 1996 to 2016, where there was a decline in the number and percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no schooling (from 8.3% to 2.8%). There is a decline in the proportion of persons with a higher education, from 6.1% in 1996 to 5.2% in 2016. There is however a significant increase in the proportion of persons who have grade 12/standard 10.

**Table 13: Highest level of education by population group type for persons aged 20 years and above, 2016**

	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
<b>Number</b>							
<b>Black African</b>	19	18	-	120	91	30	<b>278</b>
<b>Coloured</b>	219	938	552	4 033	1 350	148	<b>7 241</b>
<b>Indian/Asian</b>	-	27	18	-	56	-	<b>101</b>
<b>White</b>	-	-	-	164	426	259	<b>848</b>
<b>Percent (%)</b>							
<b>Black African</b>	6.9	6.3	-	43.3	32.7	10.8	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Coloured</b>	3.0	13.0	7.6	55.7	18.6	2.1	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Indian/Asian</b>	-	26.6	18.0	-	55.3	-	<b>100.0</b>
<b>White</b>	-	-	-	19.3	50.2	30.5	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 13 shows that 6.9% of Black African population in Khai-Ma have no schooling when compared to other population groups, followed by the Coloured population group at 3.0%. It shows that the White population is better educated when compared to other population groups, where 30.5% are having higher education level, followed by Black African population groups (10.8%).

**Table 14: Mode of transport used to go to education institution, 2016**



Mode of transport used	Number
Walking	1 828
Own car/private vehicle	16
Vehicle hired by group of parents/students	24
Bus(public)	262
Other	22
Vehicle provided by the institution	82
Vehicle provided by government for free	69

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 14 shows that a total of 1 828 learners/students in Khai-Ma were walking to their educational institution in 2016. This is followed by those who use a public bus (262 persons). About 82 learners use a vehicle provided by their institutions as the main mode of transport when going to an educational institution.

### 3. The households of Khai-Ma

#### 3.1 Household information

**Table 15: Number of households by household size, 1996-2016**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
<b>1996</b>	484	356	406	401	276	139	80	58	51	67	<b>2 318</b>
<b>2001</b>	760	656	575	588	337	209	120	74	34	64	<b>3 417</b>
<b>2011</b>	984	809	675	612	310	173	119	61	52	58	<b>3 853</b>
<b>2016</b>	1 453	803	438	675	327	162	67	61	55	65	<b>4 106</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 15 shows that the total number of households in Khai-Ma increased over the period 1996 to 2016 by 1 788 households, from 2 318 to 4 106 households. It shows a significant increase in the number of single-person households, from 484 households in 1996 to 1 453 households in 2016.

**Table 16: Percentage distribution of households by household size, 1996-2016**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
<b>1996</b>	20.9	15.4	17.5	17.3	11.9	6.0	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.9	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	22.2	19.2	16.8	17.2	9.9	6.1	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.9	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2011</b>	25.5	21.0	17.5	15.9	8.0	4.5	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2016</b>	35.4	19.6	10.7	16.4	8.0	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 16 shows that in 2016 there was a higher proportion of single-person households when compared to other household sizes at 35.4%. An increase is observed in the proportion of single-person households over the period 1996 to 2016. This is followed by two-person households at 19.6% of the total number of households in Khai-Ma.

**Table 17: Household head by sex, 1996-2016**

	1996	2001	2011	2016
<b>Male</b>	1 555	2 264	2 537	2 732
<b>Female</b>	753	1 139	1 313	1 374
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 308</b>	<b>3 403</b>	<b>3 850</b>	<b>4 106</b>

Table 17 shows significant increase in the number of male-headed households when compared to female-headed households in Khai-Ma over the period 1996 to 2016. Male-headed households increased from 1 555 in 1996 to 2 732 in 2016, whilst those headed by females increased from 753 in 1996 to 1 374 in 2016.

**Table 18: Percentage distribution of households by sex of household head, 1996-2016**

	1996	2001	2011	2016
<b>Male</b>	67.4	66.5	65.9	66.5
<b>Female</b>	32.6	33.5	34.1	33.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 18 shows an increase in the proportion of female-headed households in Khai-Ma over the period 1996 to 2016, where the proportion of female-headed households increased from 32.6% in 1996 to 33.5% in 2016. The proportion of male-headed households has decreased over the same period, from 67.4% in 1996 to 66.5% in 2016.

### 3.2 Perceptions on municipal services

**Table 19: Household perceptions on difficulties facing the municipality, 2016**

Difficulty facing the municipality	Number	Percentage (%)
Lack of safe and reliable water supply	793	<b>19.3</b>
Cost of water	28	<b>0.7</b>
Lack of reliable electricity supply	324	<b>7.9</b>
Cost of electricity	95	<b>2.3</b>
Inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services	108	<b>2.6</b>
Inadequate refuse/waste removal	401	<b>9.8</b>
Inadequate housing	90	<b>2.2</b>
Inadequate roads	124	<b>3.0</b>
Alcohol abuse	57	<b>1.4</b>
Other	211	<b>5.1</b>
None	1 875	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 106</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 19 shows that 19.3% of households in Khai-Ma perceived a lack of safe and reliable water supply as being the major challenge facing the municipality. This is followed by those who are complaining about inadequate refuse/waste removal. About 2.3% feel that the cost of electricity charged by the municipality is high, whilst 1.4% are saying alcohol abuse is problematic in their areas of residence.

### 3.3 Housing and dwelling information

**Table 20: Type of dwelling occupied by households, 1996-2016**

	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Other	Total
1996	84.6	2.6	10.7	2.1	100.0
2001	78.9	1.4	16.2	3.5	100.0
2011	86.1	3.5	8.9	1.6	100.0
2016	92.4	6.4	1.0	0.2	100.0

\*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 20 shows an increase in the proportion of households staying in a formal dwelling in Khai-Ma. Households occupying formal dwellings increased by 7.8%, from 84.6% in 1996 to 92.4% in 2016. There is an increase in the proportion in informal dwellings, from 2.6% in 1996 to 6.4% in 2016. The proportion of traditional dwellings has declined over the same period.

**Table 21: Tenure status of households, 2001-2016**

	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
2001	60.7	26.5	12.8	-	100.0
2011	46.6	37.8	14.1	1.6	100.0
2016	64.7	14.7	19.6	1.0	100.0

\*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 21 shows an increase of 4.0% in the proportion of dwellings owned by households in Khai-Ma, from 60.7% in 1996 to 64.7% in 2016. It also shows an increase in the proportion of households that are occupied rent-free, from 12.8% in 2001 to 19.6% in 2016.

### 3.3 Household services

**Table 22: Type of refuse removal used by households, 1996-2016**

	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
1996	54.9	4.3	1.8	38.1	1.0	-	100.0
2001	60.2	8.8	7.1	21.9	2.0	-	100.0
2011	75.6	4.6	1.0	11.7	2.6	4.4	100.0
2016	84.4	3.9	1.3	7.6	1.8	1.0	100.0

\*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 22 shows an increase in the proportion of households in the Khai-Ma municipality whose refuse is removed by the local authority at least once a week, from 54.9% in 1996 to 84.4% in 2016. It shows an increase in the proportion of households that have no rubbish disposal.

**Table 23: Type of sanitation facilities used by households, 1996-2016**

	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	None of the above	Total
1996	66.6	6.3	19.2	7.9	100.0
2001	72.6	7.8	8.5	11.1	100.0
2011	77.1	15.5	0.8	6.7	100.0
2016	79.0	11.2	1.3	8.5	100.0

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 23 shows an increase in the proportion of households that use a flush or chemical toilet in Khai-Ma, from 66.6% in 1996 to 79.0% in 2016. There is an increase in the proportion of households using a pit latrine toilet, from 6.3% in 1996 to 11.2% in 2016. There is a decrease in the proportion of households using bucket latrines over the same period.

### 3.4 Energy source

**Table 24: Main source of energy used for lighting, 1996-2016**

	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	Total
1996	77.8	0.1	14.1	7.9	-	0.1	100.0
2001	75.2	0.1	11.1	10.7	1.0	2.0	100.0
2011	90.0	0.1	0.7	7.0	2.3	-	100.0
2016	92.4	-	-	3.9	2.8	0.8	100.0

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 24 shows an increase in the proportion of households using electricity connected to the mains for lighting in Khai-Ma local municipality, from 77.8% in 1996 to 92.4% in 2016. There is also a significant decrease in households that use candles as the main source of energy for lighting.

### 3.5 Ownership of household goods

**Table 25: Household ownership of goods, 2016**

Ownership of good	Number	% of total households
Electric/gas stove	3 562	86.8
Cell phones	3 516	85.7
Television	3 156	76.9
Refrigerator/freezer	3 213	78.3
Radio	1 228	29.9
Microwave oven	2 303	56.1
Washing machine	2 410	58.7
DVD player/Blu-ray player	1 648	40.1
Satellite decoder	2 059	50.2
Geyser	1 157	28.2
Motor vehicle	1 376	33.5
Home theatre system	464	11.3
Personal computer/desktop	611	14.9
Vacuum cleaner/floor polisher	993	24.2
Tablet/phablet	688	16.8
Landline	311	7.6
Air conditioner	693	16.9

Table 25 shows that 86.8% ( 3 562) of the households in Khai-Ma had ownership of an electric/stove, followed by those owning a cell phones (85.7%), a refrigerator (78.3%), and a television (76.9%). Fewer households had ownership to the following goods; a landline (7.6%), a home theatre system (11.3%) and a personal computer/desktop (14.9%) amongst others.

### 3.6 Internet and postal services access

**Table 26: Distribution of households by type of access to internet, 2016**

Source for internet access	Number	% of total households
Any place via cell phones	1 374	33.5
Any place via other mobile access service	236	5.7
Connection at place of work	471	11.5
Connection in the dwelling	333	8.1
Connection from a library	844	20.6
At school/university/college	37	0.9

\*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 26 shows that 33.5% (1 374) of the households in Khai-Ma connect to the internet using a cell phone, followed by those who have a connection point from a library (20.6%). About 11.5% have access to a connection in the dwelling, whilst only about 0.9% make use of internet at school/university/college.

**Table 27: Distribution of households by type of postal services used, 2016**

Mail/post	Number	Percent (%)
Delivered to the dwelling	1 052	25.6
Delivered to a post box/private bag owned by the household	2 528	61.6
Through a workplace	250	6.1
By email	44	1.1
Do not receive mail	164	4.0
Other	45	1.1

\*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 27 shows that 61.6% (2 528) of the households in Khai-Ma have their post delivered to a post box/private bag owned by the household, whilst 4.0% of households do not receive mail.

### 3.7 Crime statistics and perceptions on safety

**Table 28: Distribution of households by type of crime experienced, 2016**

Type of crime experienced	Number	Percent (%)
House breaking	18	0.4
Robbery	27	0.7
Other crime	49	1.2

Table 28 shows that 0.7% (27) of households in Khai-Ma experienced robbery as the leading type of crime, followed by those experiencing house-breaking (0.4%).

**Table 29: Households feeling of safety when it’s dark, 2016**

	Feeling of safety when its dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
<b>Number</b>	2 041	905	985	174	<b>4 061</b>
<b>Percent (%)</b>	49.7	22.0	24.0	4.2	<b>100.0</b>

Table 29 shows that 49.7% (2 041) of households in Khai-Ma local municipality feel very safe when its dark, compared to 4.2% who feel very unsafe.

### 3.8 Agricultural activities

**Table 30: Distribution of households by type of agricultural activity, 2016**

Type of agriculture activity	Number	Percentage (%)
Poultry production	238	<b>5.8</b>
Vegetable production	64	<b>1.6</b>
Livestock production	338	<b>8.2</b>

Table 30 shows that 8.2% (338) of households in Khai-Ma engage in livestock production, followed by those who partake in vegetable production (1.6%) and poultry production (5.8%).

### 3.9 Food security

**Table 31: Households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2016**

Ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	651	<b>15.9</b>
No	3 446	<b>84.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 097</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 31 shows that 15.9% (651) of households in Khai-Ma have ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey in 2016.

**Table 32: Households that ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in the past 30 days preceding the survey, 2016**

Ran out of money to buy food for or more days in the past 30 days	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	196	<b>30.2</b>
No	454	<b>69.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 32 shows that from the total households that reported having run out of money to buy food in Khai-Ma, 30.2% (196) have ran out of money to buy food for 5 days or more in the past 30 days preceding the survey in 2016.

## 4. Mortality

**Figure 7: Main causes of death by district municipality in the Northern Cape, 2010-2015**

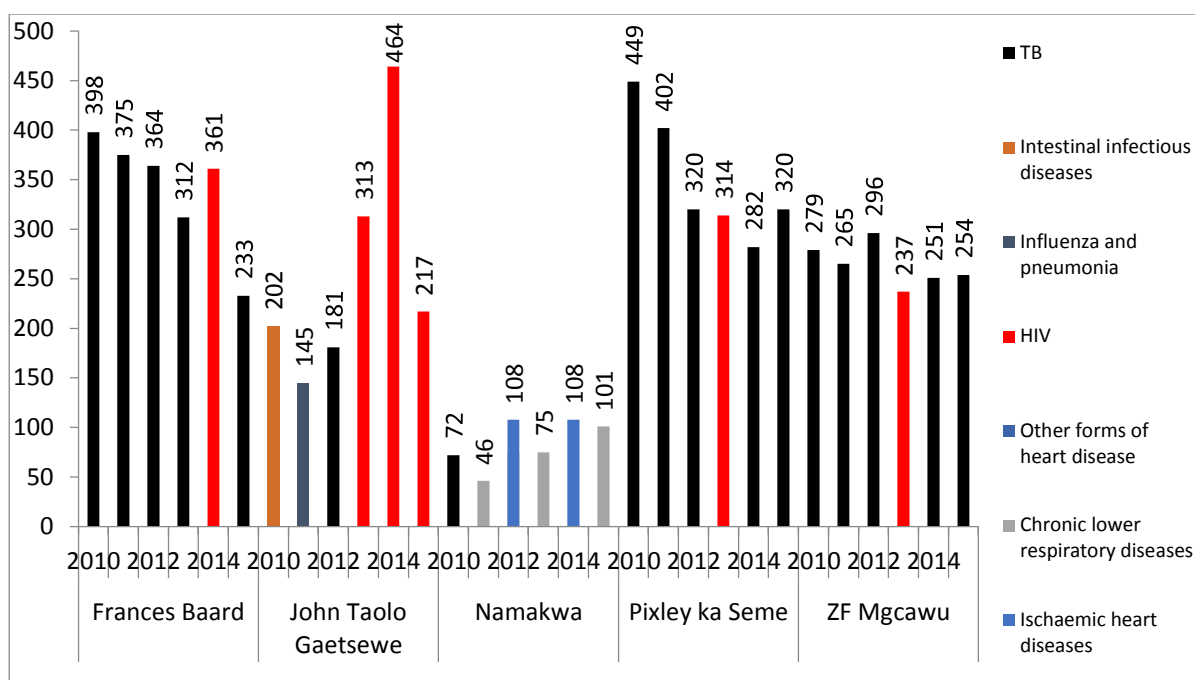


Figure 7 shows that the leading cause of death in Namakwa district in 2010 was TB with 72 recorded deaths recorded. In 2011, the Chronic lower respiratory disease was the leading cause of death with 46 deaths. The Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in 2012 with 108 deaths, and in 2013 it was the Chronic lower respiratory disease with 75 deaths. The Ischaemic heart disease and chronic lower respiratory disease were the leading causes of death over the years 2014 and 2015 respectively.

## 5. Indigent household services provided by municipality

**Table 33: Number of households benefiting from indigent support system, 2016**

Namakwa District Municipality	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Benefitting			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Hantam Municipality	1 452	1 452	1 229	1 452	1 452
Kamiesberg Municipality	1 276	1 276	1 201	205	1 226
Karoo Hoogland Municipality	944	944	944	944	944
Nama-Khoi Municipality	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045
Richtersveld Municipality	1 068	1 068	1 033	1 068	1 068
Khâi-Ma Municipality	1 752	1 752	1 353	1 751	1 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 537</b>	<b>11 537</b>	<b>10 805</b>	<b>10 465</b>	<b>11 486</b>

Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2017

Table 33 shows that the number of indigent households registered in the Namakwa district for the year 2016 is 11 537 units with Nama-Khoi municipality having the highest number of such households at 5 045 units, followed by Khai-Ma, Hantam, and Kamiesberg municipality with 1 752, 1 452 and 1 276 indigent households registered as indigent respectively. The

municipalities with the least number of indigent households are Karoo Hoogland and Richtersveld with each having 944 and 1 068 indigent households respectively.

It is to be noted that not all indigent households across the respective municipalities are benefiting from free basic services from the municipality however, with the exception of households in Karoo Hoogland and Nama-Khoi municipality, where all indigent households are receiving free basic services from the municipality.

### 3.3 OTHER INFORMATION RE STATUS OF SERVICES RENDERED BY NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

#### (1) Education

The Current situation in different basic education institutions (*see figures below*) within Khâ-MA Municipality . The figures are directly obtained from the different schools.

	Name of School	Numbers of Learners	Number of Educators	Challenges
Primary Schools	St. Philomina Onseepkans	162	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation for Educators</li> <li>Accommodation for Learners (Monastery building is no longer available)</li> <li>Special learning problems</li> <li>New school- stand required</li> </ul>
	Witbank Primary			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water</li> <li>Lack of safety equipment</li> </ul>
	Pella R.C. Primary	426	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety</li> <li>Discipline of children is worse</li> <li>Parental involvement</li> <li>Early School leavers</li> <li>Sport Grounds for Practices</li> <li>New school building required</li> </ul>
	Francois Visser Primary	620	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discipline</li> <li>Academic</li> <li>Access Road to School not user- friendly</li> <li>Rehabilitation facilities for Defaulters</li> <li>Lack of School Hall</li> <li>No facilities for disabled learners with disabilities</li> <li>Fencing do not offer sufficient security</li> <li>Food Garden not well managed</li> <li>Fire equipment</li> </ul>
	Aggeneys Primary	262	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Risk (Asbestos)- New School is needed</li> <li>Classrooms too small</li> </ul>
High Schools	Boesmanland High Pofadder	363	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewerage system of both school and hostel need to be upgraded.</li> <li>Sport grounds need to be upgraded for sports events.</li> <li>Drug addicted learners problems Fences not sufficient</li> <li>Socio-economic problems under learners</li> <li>Vandalism en burglaries</li> </ul>
	Aggeneys High	162	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding to appoint educators</li> <li>Handbooks</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Educators (8)- 3 SGB to less while</li> <li>Asbestos</li> </ul>

Community Learning (Previous Adult Education and Training) per community



ABET Level	Onseepkans	Khâl- Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys
Level 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 4	0	0	0	0	21	0
Total	6			6	27	

Community learning is a huge challenge, since inhabitants are not motivated to empower themselves academically. People rather want to have jobs to feed their families although the most of the inhabitants attended school to primary level only. Together with those who do not have a matric certificate they should, however been motivated since with better qualifications are entitled to higher wages. The programme is well promote on ground level. Although it will be opportunities for potential educator(s), no individual take advantage of the programme.

However, Department of Basic Education is prepared to run its programmes.

## (2) Health Services

### (i) Diseases

Patients with chronicle diseases such high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma and terminal diseases are treated at the clinics in all the communities or the health care centre at Pofadder and are also referred to bigger hospitals in Springbok, Upington, Kimberley or Bloemfontein depending on the nature of the diseases.

### (ii) Health Facilities

A Community Health centre at Pofadder hosts 8 (eight) beds for patient to overstay. The centre is occupied by 5 (five) registered nurse, 2 (two) staff nurse, 2 (two) ENA. Services are available at 24 hours per day with 1 (one) sister on a shift of 12 hours.

It also accommodates a TB- unit.

A community doctor, physiotherapist, dietician and a pharmacist are also based at the health centre for a period of 12 months to be absorbed permanently into the department

Challenges are:

- Many patients have to wait for long periods to be transported or to get a bed which cause that conditions can grow worse.
- No doctors are based within the Municipality's jurisdiction.
- The overnight facilities for patients to be transported to other hospitals are not adequate;
- The fence around the centre is not sufficient since it need to be repair;
- Consultation rooms are not enough;
- Absence of Direction signs;
- Transport for Clients/ patients;
- The septic tank for waste water needs to be repair;

Community	Onseepkans	Khâl- Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys
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Clinics		1			1	1	1
Staff	PN	2			2	1	1
	ENA	1			1	1	
	EN						1

Onseepkans clinic is situated at the R.C Mission premises at Sending, Onseepkans. It is very old, not safe anymore and suitable for the ideal clinic concept.

Department of Health/ Public Works renovated the clinics at Pofadder, Pella and Witbank during the 2017/18 financial year.

The total numbers of ambulances based at Pofadder Community Health Centre to serve all communities in the Khâ-Ma Municipality are equal to 2 (two) which is still not adequate for services delivery. A patient transporter for the transport of patients to the Springbok hospital is also a need on Pofadder.

Corpses are kept in a mortuary at the health centre while Lebogang Funeral Services has its own mortuary at Pofadder and Pella. The mortuary situated at Melkbosrand is not utilised since it was disapproved by the environmental health.

Mostert Funeral services render also services in this area and kept their corpses at Springbok.

#### HIV/ AIDS

1. A local aids council has been established
2. A HIV/AIDS policy for the municipal staff are adopted;
3. Staff is educated how to treat people infected with HIV/ AIDS;
4. Condoms are available at front desks of all institutions.

### **(3) Safety And Security**

Crime such as assault, theft, house break is common in the Municipality's jurisdiction. The records for 2016/2017 shows an increase/ a decrease of reported cases of possible crime.

SAPD render visible policing services with stations at Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans and Aggeneys. The community of Witbank receives services from Pella's polices station. Community Police Forums exist and are functional in all communities.

Not all areas are proper enlightened in the night which is a safety risks for inhabitants promoting assault, robbery, hijacks and rape.

Motorists put their and other peoples live at danger exceeding the speed limits on the N14, especially in town. Daily, one or two vehicles

### **(4) Social Development**

The following institutions are subsidised by the Department of Social development under its programmes:

#### Social Services:

- One (1) old age home at Pofadder, affiliated to ACVV accommodates a maximum of 30 elderly and disable persons. The old age home is partly subsidized by government and have to generate its own funds to address its needs.
- A youth and children care centre, Bright Lights managed by BADISA (Barmhartigheid Dienste van Suid Afrika can accommodates 100 (one hundred bodies). The children's welfare is in the hands of a manager, two social workers, a senior care- takers, three care-takers per gender and domestic staff. The challenges faced by the centre are:
  - infrastructure is very old and needs to be upgraded;
  - staff retention due poor working conditions and remuneration;
  - low income base- the subsidy per child paid by the Department is not sufficient to address the needs of the centre. Growing its own vegetables does not produce enough food for centre. In fact, the vegetable garden is not functioning due the absence of proper which force them to purchase food from wholesalers. It receives donations from other institutions and/ or companies but

Currently, the centre cannot generate its own funds due to its affiliation with BADISA.

- Early Childhood Development
  - Nursery schools are functional in all communities. Luisterflink Kleuterskool at Pofadder need bigger space to proceed their functions. Land is available for developing a site, but funding lacks. A facility has to be erected at Viljoensdraai, Onseepkans, too but funding lacks as well.
  - A educare centre, registered as a NPO (non- profitable organisation) established during 2017 hosts up to 15 minors younger than 5 years charging parents R450.00 per month which the centre struggle to collect. The centre hires a RDP house which is too small to perform all their activities. It does not receive a subsidy from the department and needs financial support for a bigger space.

The facilities for the nursery school and Educare centre at Pofadder need to be upgraded. Stands (sites) are already available, but funding lacks.

- Other welfare services, delivered by Department of Social Development include:
  - After Care for Rehabilitated Substance and Drug Abusers
  - 16 Days of Activism
  - Children
- Social Grants

Many inhabitants rely on social grants as source of income. The number of grants is a result of the unemployment rate and low income. Many of the beneficiaries of the social grants are also those who are employed by the government programmes, CWP, EPWP and Work for Water. Many other are employed at the vineyards, some at commercial farms.

### Social Development

- Running business and Developments projects are:
  - Pofadder Bakery Ltd (income generated)
  - Vegetable Gardens at Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans, Witbank (Closure reports due)

- Blessed Group, Pofadder and Onseepkans Community Group subsidised by Department of Social Development feeds indigents. Average- 1500 meals for a maximum of 70 households
- Early Childhood Development (ECD's)- Luisterflink- Pofadder, Feetjieland- Pella, Goudvissie- Witbank, Kleinbegin- Onseepkans, Sonstraaltjie- Aggeneys.

## **(5) Sport, Arts, Culture**

The biggest challenge for this Municipality is spiritual poverty which results in substance and drug abuse by inhabitants. A reasons can be poor development in sport, arts, culture and weakening in faith in our Creator.

### **(a) Sport**

Soccer, rugby and netball are practised by scholars and the youth in this Municipality's jurisdiction. Scholars participate also in athletics, volley ball and drama. After leaving school, these athletes does not have the means or any motivations to proceed practicing sport except for soccer. The absence of sport codes causes also substance and drug abuse under the youth.

Intensive training is also a need for new sport codes.

Adults above thirty five (35) years do not practise any sports.

### **(b) Arts**

The inhabitants have much potential in music, drama, dancing and arts to be development. However,

Many artists are residing in the Khâl- Ma Municipality with little exposure to events with

### **(c) Culture**

The Nama culture is declining. Groups of Nama dancers can be found at Pella and Onseepkans. However, the people who are speaking the Nama language (the elder only) is the smallest percentage of the community. Children and the youth are not interest in investing in the Nama culture which caused that the language can extinction. Other different African culture are added since more Africans reside in the Municipality since the 10 years ago, but their cultures are currently not displayed in the society.

With regards to religion, the majority of the inhabitants are followers of the Christian denomination with a few Muslim believers, mostly foreigners. Where churches had been attended on Sundays and Wednesdays by many believers, it had changed in such a way that many are only present on Sundays.

As a result, the moral of society is very low and needs to be uplifted.

## **(6) Environment And Nature**

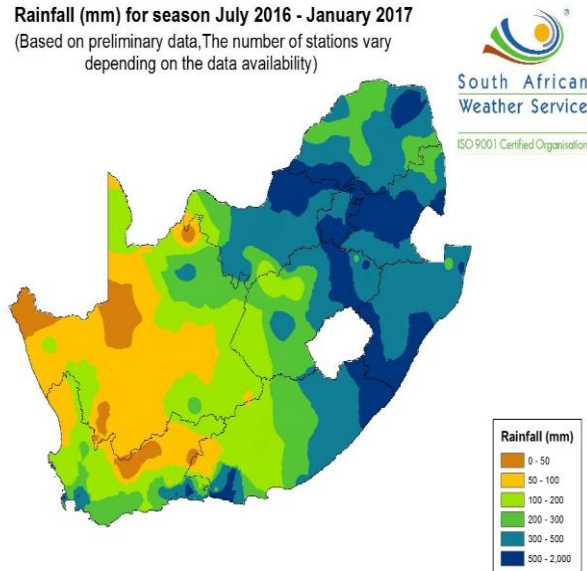
### **(i) Climate and Pollution Trends**

Climate change has a negative impact in the economy as well as conservation of the environment. Low rainfall and droughts, caused by El Nino. The drought of the past years causes commercial as well as emerging farmers struggling with livestock which is a source of life for many residents and contribute to the wealth of some of them. Increases in prizes of food (meat and crops) has a negative impact on consumers. The low rainfall in the country has a

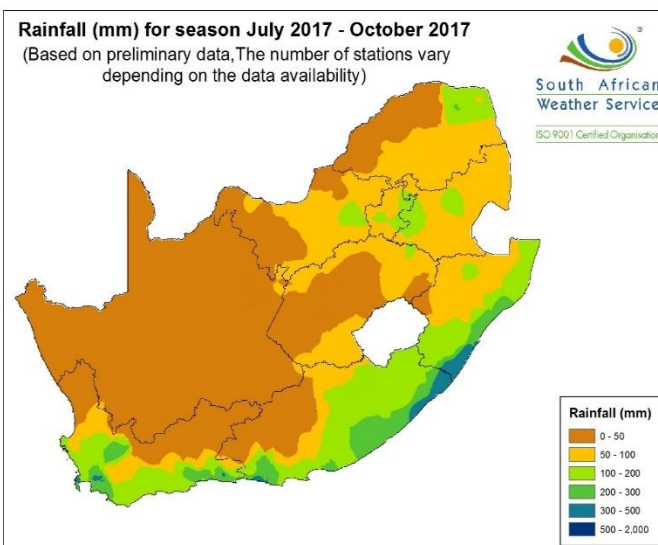
negative impact on the flow of the Orange River for supply of clean water, fishing, irrigation and canoeing.

The average rainfall at Khâi- Ma Municipality dropped dramatically. The pictures below as obtained from the SA Weather Services' website show the rainfall's pattern for Khâi- Ma Municipality (no rainfall) for a period, between 1 November 2016 till 30 November 2017.

**Rainfall (mm) for season July 2016 - January 2017**  
(Based on preliminary data, The number of stations vary depending on the data availability)



**Rainfall (mm) for season July 2017 - October 2017**  
(Based on preliminary data, The number of stations vary depending on the data availability)



The average midday temperatures for Pofadder range from 17.5°C in July to 31.4°C in January. The region is the coldest during July- August when the mercury drops to 2.3°C on average during the night. The temperatures are being affected by the drought.

With regard to Atmosphere and Climate trends in temperature deviations indicate that temperature has been increasing over the past few years, making it all the more important for Khâi-Ma Municipality to start taking into consideration the impact of climate change and Global warming on daily planning.

Air pollution is furthermore not perceived as an important issue for the Province. In Khâi-Ma, however, this needs to be prioritized because of the major increase in mining developments over the last few years and its impact on Air quality and pollution in the area.

The primary threats to Biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services are habitat transformation and degradation, and invasive alien species. The concern regarding threats to biodiversity is borne out of the recognition that our natural resources base provides a variety of goods and services on which life depends. In Khâl- Ma this natural resource base is directly threatened by mining developments. The management of these is critical in ensuring effective conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity. Again making the need for Environmental Conservation and Management Plans as well as Plans to eradicate and monitor Alien Invasive Species very important for Khâl- Ma.

Another negative impact is caused by the illegal dumping of waste everywhere, especially in the Pofadder area. Fences of the landfill sites were vandalised (Pofadder) or removed long ago (Pella, Onseepkans) which created an opening for waste to be blew around and into the veld by wind. Solid waste is also dumped everywhere which also have a negative impact on the environment.

Landfill sites are licenced, but still do not meet the requirements of Department of Water Affairs.

An integrated environment management plan exist but is due a lack of financial resources and law enforcement implement to the full

### **3.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.4.1 LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

The total size of land is equal to 16628 km<sup>2</sup> of which the size of the areas available for town establishment is equal to 873.7 km<sup>2</sup>. The remainder amounts to 15754.2 (stats obtained from Internet) which consist of commercial farms and the commonage of the municipality.

The biggest challenge about land is the development of residential, business and industrial erven (stands). Khal- Ma Municipality is not financially capable to fund the development of residential sites and business stands and needs assistance in this regard. A number of 198 erven had been developed by COGHSTA in the past IDP cycle, but not yet occupied due to the absence of energy.

A number of 100 stands have been surveyed with the financial assistance of Abengoa Solar, but need to be register at the title deeds

The Commonage land (title deeds issued in the Name of the Municipality) available for agriculture purposes is equal to 109414.514 ha.

The commonage committees is not functional and need to be revised. No register of emerging farmers and the numbers of livestock exist. The Municipality is not informed of the movements of the farmers on the commonages. Fees are not paid to the municipality and farmers rely on the Department of Agriculture for assistance in maintaining the commonage.

No national parks does exist in this municipality.

#### **3.4.3 Spatial Development**

The existing spatial development, developed and adopted in 2010 framework is due for revision. Vedanta Zinc International (Black Mountain Mines) appointed a consultant for the

revision of the framework. The process has already commenced and will be finalised during the 2017/2018 financial year. SPLUMA has to be incorporated during the review.

The current framework does not allow residing development at Aggeneys which is a mining town. Such point of view is maintained and will be emphasized during the revision of the framework.

A **LUMS (land use management scheme)** will also be developed at the same time.

#### 3.4.4 Zoning scheme

Such scheme is very crucial for the municipality to deal with applications for zoning and re-zoning stands. It will also help the municipality controlling inhabitants to reside on spaces not suitable for that. A zoning scheme lacks at the Municipality and assistance is needed to develop it.

#### 3.4.5 Building Regulations

Such regulations does not exist. It is notice that many inhabitants built houses or erect permanent structures without approval of building plans. Thus, many does comply with the standard requirements.

### 4.4 (MUNICIPAL) BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 4.4.1. Source of water

All communities with the exclusion of some of Khâi- Ma Non- urban communities get their water from the Orange River. Khâi- Ma municipality is a water authority supplying water to the inhabitants of Onseepkans and Witbank. It also purchases water from Sedibeng Water Board for supplying it to the inhabitants of Pofadder and Pella.

Vedanta Zinc International assists the Municipality to develop a water master.

Water Services Development plan is adopted by council, but has to be updated annually as situation changes.

Household Services Sub_Place							
Table 1							
Source of water by Geography for Household weighted							
	Onseepkans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
Regional/local w ater scheme (operated by municipality or other w ater services provider)	414	63	60	672	870	561	2640
Borehole	18	288	-	12	3	-	318
Spring	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Rain w ater tank	3	3	-	-	3	-	9
Dam/pool/stagnant w ater	-	81	-	6	-	-	84
River/stream	39	447	-	12	-	6	510
Water vendor	3	-	-	3	3	-	9
Water tanker	9	69	3	3	-	3	81
Other	75	39	-	9	12	3	138

#### 4.4.2 Access to Basic Water

	Onseep kans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
Piped (tap) water inside welling/institution	168	318	9	252	414	564	1728
Piped (tap) water inside yard	366	465	48	423	459	6	1764
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	6	135	-	9	6	3	159
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	-	15	-	3	-	-	18
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	-	9	-	9	-	3	18
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	3	9	-	-	-	-	9
No access to piped (tap) water	18	51	3	15	12	-	99

#### 4.4.3 Access to Toilet facilities

	Onseep kans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
None	75	45	3	48	42	-	213
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	396	723	3	186	747	570	2619
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	6	150	-	87	51	-	294
Chemical toilet	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	42	21	45	300	9	-	423
Pit toilet without ventilation	30	21	12	69	36	-	168
Bucket toilet	3	9	-	15	-	-	27
Other	3	21	-	6	9	3	42

#### Challenge:

Many households struggle to maintain their dry sanitation correctly. The pits are getting full and the households owners are forced to move their toilets around on their yards/ stands. The toilets produced an odour and cause individual getting infections. The inhabitants prefer flush units which are easier to maintain and

The Municipality does not have monitoring and educational programme due to financial constraints. Department of Waters Affairs is not assisting the Municipality in this regard.

During the public participation process the inhabitants of Pella, Witbank and Aggeneys indicated that they do not want the dry pit toilets anymore, but better facilities.

#### 4.4.3 Waste removal



Household Services_Sub_Place							
Table 1							
Refuse disposal by Geography							
for Household weighted							
	Onseepkans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	432	366	-	639	858	573	2868
Removed by local authority/private company less often	15	90	42	24	3	-	177
Communal refuse dump	6	15	6	-	12	-	39
Own refuse dump	48	360	6	12	15	-	444
No rubbish disposal	9	51	12	24	3	-	99
Other	45	114	-	6	3	-	168

Refuse are also removed at other communities except in Aggeneys Vedanta Zinc International renders the services to the inhabitants. The service is currently not on standard due to the lack of vehicles

Vedanta Zinc International donated a new truck to the municipality during November 2017 for utilisation on many functions included refuse removal which assist the Municipality to deliver such services. However, it should be ideal if every community could have a truck each for assured services.

The mining company assist also the Municipality repairing its tripper truck for utilisation for solid waste removal.

#### 4.4.4 Waste Water Management

Waste water is removed daily at all communities with four sewerage trucks which the Municipality obtained during through Department of Water and Sanitation's ACIP programme. This will be an expensive practice on the long term as the number of conservancy tank increase with the erection of more houses and businesses. This means more trucks to be purchased with an increase on maintenance and more staff to be appointed. The existing sewerage at Pofadder can be extended while new systems have to be developed at Pella and Onseepkans.

Statistics kept by this Municipality for Pofadder and by ESCOM for the vendors at other communities shows the total consumers (businesses and households):

Onseepkans	Khâi- Ma Nu	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067 Khâi- Ma
452		94	812	1042	573	

A master plan lacks and has to be development

#### 4.4.6 Human Settlements (Housing)

Human settlements remain a challenge year after year. Many informal structures consisting out of sink and reed were erected in the communities and not yet replaced with formal structures. See figures mentioned. Currently, no housing projects is running. The project of 384 houses which was allocated during the 2008/ 2009 financial year, is not yet closed due to several hick-ups i.e delays in tender processes within the local authority, availability of serviced stands (plots), poor performance by the appointed contractor(s). Some inhabitants complaint about

outstanding septic tanks which are supposed to be part of the subsidy. This cause that the inhabitants have to use buckets to address their needs for the nature.

Although being caution not to sign “happy letters” or to occupy houses which are not completed they did so because of their need to live in decent shelter and hurry to move in.

The national housing needs register are kept, but not updated yet.

The municipality also take part in the housing pipeline.

STATSSA's Community Survey 2016 shows a backlog of 156 (One Hundred and Fifty Six).

Another challenge the inhabitants face is the quality of houses which had been built in the past. Many houses are not up to standard or completed. Doors and roofs are not of high quality and do not last for long periods due to weather conditions and vandalism.

The owners are not capable to fix their houses themselves and need assistance.

The Municipality does not have a housing plan. Namakwa District Municipality started to compile a housing plan for the district.

Service stands are needed for the houses to be built on;

#### 4.4.7 Roads

The access roads to the seat, from the neighbour municipalities to the west (Nama Khoi) and the east (Khai- Garib) - is classified as a national route, N14 which is tarred. The access roads to Pella and Aggeneys are also tarred.

The access roads to Onseepkans (R358) and Witbank are gravelled and in a worse condition. When the rain falls down the roads needs attention immediately. The Department of Public Works and Roads grades these roads once a quarter which is not sufficient. Many vehicles are breaking down and it cost a lot for maintenance and repairs. The local municipality cannot deliver satisfied services due to this challenge. The tarring of the Onseepkans is long overdue and re- gravelling is not the solution since its condition gets worse after a few months.

Pofadder has tarred roads in town which is in bad condition (potholes and edges are crushed). Many heavy vehicles make u- turns at joints, especially in Nuwe Street. Maintenance lack due to the Municipality's cash flow problems. The main road at Blyvooruitsig is also tarred but need to be maintained.

Some roads are paved within the 2014/2015 (Onseepkans and Pella), 2015/2016 and 2016/ 2017 (Pofadder) financial years. The paving projects are funded by MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant).

A process to pave another 700 meters (Cathedral Street) at Pella commenced during the 2017/ 18 financial year to be completed in the 2018/ 2019 financial year.

The remainder is still gravelled and in bad condition. Witbank's roads are all gravelled and in bad conditions. Vedanta Zinc International (Black Mountain Mines) donated a used grader to

Khâ- Ma Municipality during 2017/18 financial year to grade its roads and streets. An erdvark grader is out of order and need to be repair.

Table: Figures of Roads in the Municipality

Type of Roads	Gravel	Tarred	Paved	Total
Lengths of Roads in km	36,484	9,127	1,867	38,488
Size of Road in m <sup>2</sup>	221006	66720	11493	299219

### 3.4.8 Stormwater Drainage

The Municipality does not a storm water drainage plan, but needs to pay urgent attention to this matter. Many inhabitants struggle with water which dam on of run through their yard causing troubles after rains. The problem experienced got worst at Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder after the internal roads, Afrikaner, Long and Rainier Streets have been paved. A drain truck must be used to remove water from the yard as it blocks the way to and from the houses. Such challenges are also experience at Pella and Onseepkans.

Stormwater drainage should be part of planning the paving of streets, hence.

### 3.4.9 BACKLOGS ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES (Figures by STATSSA)

	Onseepkans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
Stands/ Erven							
Water	18	51	3	15	12	-	99
Electricity	45	58	63	51	30		204
Refuse Removal	9	51	12	24	3	-	99
Toilets	75	45	3	48	42	-	213
Housing	118			124	120		362
Roads							

Another survey of backlogs had been done by the local CDW's and service point clerks in the employment of Khâi- Ma Municipality. See the next page.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS- ONSEEPKANS:

Services	Backlogs census (nr & %)	Backlogs eradicated to up to 30 June 2016- Nr & %	Current backlogs	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2017/18	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2018/19	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2019/20	Balance
Water	18		25	15	10	0	0
Sanitation	75		52	5	25	25	0
Refuse	9		0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	45		40	10	30	0	0
Roads							
Other- Housing & plots	118		137	30	57	50	0

#### INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS- POFADDER:

Services	Backlogs census (number & %)	Backlogs eradicated up to 30 June 2016- Number & %	Current backlogs	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2017/18	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2018/19	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2019/20	Balance
Water	87		165	40	80	45	0
Sanitation	579		384	50	50	57	227
Refuse	102		0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	161		334	16	100	118	100
Roads							
Other- Housing & plots	120		0	0	0	0	0

## INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS FOR PELLA: SURVEYS DONE BY FROM CDW AND SERVICE POINT CLERKS

Services	Backlogs census (number & %)	Backlogs eradicated up to 30 June 2016- Number & %	Current backlogs	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2016/17	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2017/18	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2018/19	Balance
Water	87		62	35	15	0	0
Sanitation	579		62	0	65	0	0
Refuse	102		187	120	67	0	0
Electricity	161		137	50	50	37	0
Roads							
Other- Housing & plots	124		195 300	11 20	30 100	50 50	209 130

## BACKLOGS FOR WITBANK: SURVEYS DONE BY FROM CDW

Services	Backlogs census (number & %)	Backlogs eradicated up to 30 June 2016- Number & %	Current backlogs	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2016/17	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2017/18	Backlogs planned to be eradicated in 2018/19	Balance
Water	3		7	7	0	0	0
Sanitation	3		26	0	26	0	0
Refuse	12		20	20	0	0	0
Electricity	0		0	0	0	0	0
Roads							
Other- Housing & plots			29 29	0 0	29 29	0	0

## 3.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY

### 3.5.1. Section 53 Role Classifications

Section 53 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) stipulates inter alia that the respective roles and areas of responsibility of each political structure and political office bearer of the Municipality and of the Municipal Manager must be defined. These roles and responsibilities can be defined as follows:

#### (1) ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

## (a) Political Governance

Khâl- Ma Municipality has 7 Councillors of which are 4 ward councillors and 3 proportional representation (PR). The mayor is the speaker/ chairperson of Council. The portfolio committees are lead by an elected councillor as chairperson.

The party-political and demographic representation of councillors is reflected in the table below:

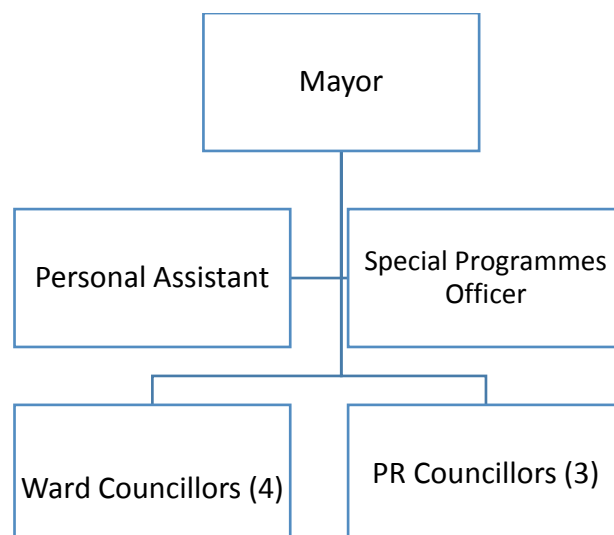
- Party-Political and Demographic Representation of Councillors

POLITICAL PARTY	NR OF COUNCILLORS		GENDER DISTRIBUTION		YOUTH		DISABLED	
	Ward	PR	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ANC	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
COPE	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
DA	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	3	2	5	0	0	0	0

The elected Municipal Council:

- governs by making and administering laws, raising taxes and taking decisions that affect people's rights;
- is a tax authority that may raise property taxes and service levies;
- is the primary decision maker and takes all the decisions of the Municipality except those that are delegated to political structures, political office bearers, individual councillors or officials;
- can delegate responsibilities and duties for the purposes of fast and effective decision making;
- must strive towards the constitutional objects of local government;
- must consult the community with respect to local government matters; and
- It's the only decision maker on non-delegated matters such as the approval of the IDP and Budget.

The mayor of Khâl- Ma Municipality does not have executive powers, but has to play a leading role in the council's activities. The Mayor is the champion for the Integrated Development Plan and Performance Management. The council's decision are guided by its committees which have an elected councillor as chairperson. One of the councillors also act as chief whip.



## (b) Administration/ Staff Establishment

### (i) Organogram

- The organogram is currently in review being put on hold by council for consultation with the unions before consider approval which will be scheduled for a date during June 2018.
- The number of the employees on the Municipality's payroll being appointed in the positions as set out in the table below amounts to 79 (seventy nine).
- A municipal manager is recently appointed by council, while the positions of the technical manager, corporate services manager, local economic development officer are vacant.
- Five financial interns have to be appointed through the MSIG (Municipal Support Infrastructure Grant).

Department	Function	Onseep-kans	Khâl- Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys
Office of the Mayor	Special Programmes					1	
	Youth Desk						
Office of the Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager					1	
	Secretary of the MM					1	
	IDP/ PMS					1	
	EPWP					2	
	Communications and Public Relations					2	
	Internal Audit					1	
Finance-	Financial Management	1			1	7	
	Procurement					1	
Corporate Services	HR Management					2	
	Public Affairs and Library Services			1	3	6	2
	Front Desk					1	
	Record Management					3	
	Land use Management					2	
	Service Points	4			2		

Basic and Infrastructure Services-	Basic Services	6		2	6	18	
	Maintenance					2	
TOTAL		11		3	12	51	2

## ii) Qualification Profile of Staff

Department	Occupation Below	NQF Levels											Other
		Below	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Office of the Mayor	Special Programmes Officer												
Office of the Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager								1				
	Secretary					1							
	IDP/ LED Officer					1							
	Communications Officer							1					
	Community Liaison Clerk			1									
	EPWP							1					
	Data Capturer						1						
Finance	CFO							1					
	Accountant- Revenue							1					
	Accountant- Expenses							1					
	Finance Clerk							1					
	Cashier							1					
	Creditors Clerk					1							
	Debtors Clerk					1							
	Credit Control Clerk					2							
	Procurement Officer							1					
Corporate Services	Manager												
	Senior Admin Officer							1					
	Admin Officer(s)					2							
	HR Officer							1					
	Payroll Controller							1					
	Land Use Officer					1							
	Land use Clerk					1							
	Senior Registry Clerk				1								
	Registry Clerk				2								
	Service Point Clerk					3							
	Receptionist						1						
	Library Assistant			1	1	3							
	Caretaker				2								
Technical Services	Cleaner			8									
	Manager												
	Foreman				1								
	Electrician						1						
	Store Clerk					1							
	Driver			7									
	Mechanical Worker				1								
	Water Controller				2	1							
	General Worker			18									
				35	11	14	3	15	1				

## (i) Employment Equity

An Employment Equity plan is development during the 2016/2017 financial year to expire 30 September 2021.

A report for the 2016/2017 financial year has been electronically submitted to Department of Labour. Currently,

- No women are included in management;
- No disabled persons are employed in the Municipality

(ii) Skills Development

The Human Resources Division deals with skills Development. A Workplace skills plan are developed and partly implemented due to financial constraints. Skill Development levies are paid up to date.

Staff had training in Municipal Finance Management Programme (3), Local Economic Development (1), Integrated Development Training (1), and Occupational Directed Education Training Development Programme (2) during the past five (5) years.

(iii) Occupational Health and Safety

The situation at the Municipality is as follows:

- No policy exist.
- No health and safety committee is in place.
- Annual medical examinations are arranged by the HR officer, but the office personnel having daily contact with the sanitation workers are not included. Injuries for 2016/2017 were equal to five (5).
- No safety signs are visible at all the premises. Non inspections are held Fire equipment are not strategically kept.
- The staff are not trained in firefighting and first aid;

(iv) Other Challenges

- ❖ Vacancies in departments
- ❖ No quality control (supervision over service delivery)
- ❖ Lack of Skilled Staff and Relevant Training (Line Management)
- ❖ Low moral under staff (Discipline lacks)
- ❖ Lack of Performance Management System for Individuals;
- ❖ No attention to employee wellness
- ❖ Lack of sufficient office space

### 3.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The main economic activities are:

#### 3.6.1 Mining

- (a) Black Mountain: Is a mining Company and is mining Copper and Iron Ore in the Khâ- Ma region. This mines has its origin since 1970 at Swartberg or the 'Black Mountain', Aggeneys with owners such as Phelps Dodge Corporation (1929- 1976), Black Mountain Mineral Development Company (PTY) Limited with Phelps Dodge Corporation and Gold Fields of South Africa as partners (1977- ), Anglo American Corporation during the late nineties and Vedanta Zinc International Resources plc



since 2011 (74%) and Exxaro (26%). Black Mountain Mines employed about 796 persons in different positions at Black Mountain Mines and Gamsberg. Another 736 contractors are employed by the company. The most employees are from Namakwaland and Khâl- Ma Municipality while some of them are from other parts of the country and even from outside the country. The social and labour plan for Black Mountain Minerals are set out below:

BMM							
Category	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL PROVISIONS					TOTAL
		Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	
		o Establishment Agro-processing as an alternate economy; This will be in association with KMLM, relevant Government Departments and NGOs/technical specialists					
		400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	
	SMME Development/ Job Creation/Access to start-up funding	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	
Infrastructure, Institutional & Skills Development	Reconstruction & revamping of Libraries	1 000 000	-	-	-	-	1 000 000
	Equipment for Day Care Centres	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 000 000
Community Upliftment	Arts & Craft, Sports and Youth Developments	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	2 500 000
Total		4 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	16 000 000

Detailed project plans for each project will be developed with identified project partners and rolled out within the SLP implementation period accordingly.

- (b) Gamsberg Mining Project, an open- pit operation mining zinc under ownership of Vedanta Zinc International Resources PLC is in preparation which will also boost the local economy since 1000- 1500 unemployed people can be employed during construction and 500 when it is in operation.

Vedanta's social responsibility towards Khâl- Ma's Municipality and its communities amounts to R32 million rand (Black Mountain and Gamsberg). Black Mountain R16,000,000.00 (R16 million) as set out below. The SLP will expire during 2018 and a next plan need to be developed.

Currently, there is room for improvement of all partnership between the municipality and the mines, for the long term needs to be improved for investment and develop. The revival and sustainability of a permanent development forum working group between the Municipality and the mine managers responsible for developing Plans;

- Maintenance of a database of available labour and skills to encourage the employment of local people;
- Provision skills training and support programmes;

- Instigation of mining procurement opportunities in consultation with the mines, develop a database of such opportunities and ensure that this information is made available to local businesses and communities;
- (c) Dwaggas Salt Works is an open mine close, to the municipal borders of Khâl- Ma Municipality and Hantam Municipalities. This mine employs ... people residing in the Hantam Municipality Its allocation for social responsibilities (Social Labour Plan) amounts to R400 000 (four hundred thousand Rands).
- (d) There is also a possibility of a copper mine about 35 kilometres south from Pofadder. Pitsburg applied for mining rights to be under construction, commencing during 2019/2020.
- (e) Small scale mining does not

### 3.6.2 Agriculture

#### (a) Livestock

Commercial farmer's livestock consist of sheep, goats, cattle, and wild animals such as springbucks, gemsboks and ostriches. Emerging farmers have also horses, donkeys and pigs. **Onseepkans 100 boerbok project** by Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform is also assistance to inhabitants in order enhance they financial abilities and for local economic development. However, such project needs to be managed in order to promote sustainability.

#### (b) Irrigation

Irrigation (Vineyards for Grapes and raisons) projects funded and managed by Department of Agriculture were established at Pella, Onseepkans, Coboop and Styrkraal. These projects will proceed within the next financial year.

Emerging farmers have to be developed by availing to them land and all other available resources, engage them to umbrella bodies umbrella bodies and training organisations for capacity building and mentoring.

- Involve local farmers in LED Forum;
- Invite Ornamental Plant Institute of the ARC (Agricultural Research Council) to provide information and assistance to local farmers;
- Make land available for agricultural cooperatives and emerging farmers;
- Establish informal trading areas for agricultural produce;
- Provide skills training and support programmes. Investigate the role of Agri-SETA

### 3.6.3 Renewable Energy

Renewable energy (wind and solar) is another source to local economic development creating jobs for unemployed people and their social responsibilities which create opportunities for SMME development.

Two (2) solar plants, Kaxu and Xina, (two at Scuitklip Farm) own and managed by Abengoa Solar and one at (Konkoonsies Farm) by Biotherm Energy are in commission, supplying solar energy to ESKOM after completion of the projects during the past three years. A number of people from different regions and provinces in the country had been employed.

A community trusts, Kaxu Community Trust and Konkoonsies Community Trust was established as part of the solar companies social responsibility. It is expected that dividends will be paid out to the trust within the 2018/2019 financial year.

New energy projects at Konkonsies (75 MW) and Blomhoek (40 MW), being part of the 27 (twenty seven) projects which were approved by the minister of energy will start during the second half of 2018. Another two (2) projects at Zuurwater and Namies Farms is also going to commence

#### 3.6.4 Retail

Retail businesses such as Franchises (Saverite, Foodzone at Pofadder and OK Grocer at Aggeneys, General dealers and mobile shops, owned by local inhabitants and foreigners (Indians and Somalians), 1 Bank (SBSA); 2 hotels (Pofadder Hotel, Pofadder Inn), guesthouses, 1 caravan Park (Rus- I – Biekie), 4 (four) fuel stations, 2 Agri Franchises- (Kaap Agri and Agri Boer- KLK), 6 (six) liquor stores at Pofadder (3), Pella, Onseepkans and Aggeneys 1 each, one clothing store (PEP), taverns can be found in Khâl- Ma Municipality.

These business provides jobs to the local inhabitants and another few foreigners from Zimbabwe. Indian and Somalian shops do not employ local unemployed people.

#### 3.6.5 Tourism

Khâl- Ma Municipality can benefit a lot out of tourism through aggressive marketing. Inhabitants have to be motivated and assisted to develop their interest and skills to promote this industry. All attractions such as canoeing, 4 x 4 routes, hiking trails, Pella R.C. Cathedral, the Nama culture, art should be packed well for tourists to be guided properly.

The Municipality should develop and implement an aggressive marketing strategy. Tourism opportunities should be packed and marketed accordingly. New Tourism Opportunities should be explored and communicated through the Khâl- Ma Development forum.

The tourism plan is outdated and has to be reviewed.

#### 3.6.6 SMME's

Registered SMME's at SEED (Social Economic Enterprise Development), an initiate by ABENGOA Solar to promote small business development amount up to 146 and the programme is open for addition.

Established business forums are Khâl- Ma Business Forum and Khâl- Ma Black Business Forum.

As a result, the mining industry term is, on the long term the most important employer in the Municipal Area. Agriculture is secondly followed by renewable energy, retail and the public sector. The professional service sector is represented poor due to the shortage of opportunities. In actual fact, the skilled labour in the area is generally scarcely scattered.

#### 3.5.6 Job Creation

The unemployment rate of Khâi-Ma Municipality is, according the 2011 census updated with the 2016 community survey is 22.1% (Youth unemployment is 23,6), which is high. The Gamsberg projects offers jobs to unemployed people. However, the local inhabitants (residents of Khâi-Ma Municipality) complaint that they still do not enjoy preferential attention by the companies involve since people from other community outside the Municipality's jurisdiction.

Many inhabitants are employed through government job creation programmes such as EPWP, CWP, MIG and Work for Water during the 2016/ 2017 financial year.

- CWP- workers earn an amount of R600 per month each for production (mostly cleaning at public places, on streets and also houses of deceased people.

Ward	Location	Active Participants	Note
1	Onseepkans	269	Supervisors are paid R113 per day for 20 day per month.
2	Pofadder	368	
3	Pella	454	
3	Witbank	78	Workers are paid R86 per day for 8 days per month
4	Aggeneys	31	
TOTAL		1200	

- The EPWP programme employed a number of unemployed people in 2016/ 2017:
  - 61 (Sixty) – 15 (fifteen) per ward at Khâi- Ma Municipality for water conservations (including surveys and repair of water meters);
  - 100 (one hundred) people at Bright Lights Children and Youth Care Centre in the following fields:
    - Waste Management (20 workers)
    - Early Childhood Development (20 workers)
    - Aids Counselling (20 workers)
    - Home Base Caretaking (20 workers)
    - Food Security and Gardening (20 workers)
  - During the 2017/2018 financial year the potholes repairs a number of thirty (30) was employed at Pofadder only.
- MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) employed 45 with upgrading of streets project(s); Other projects for the 2017/2018 financial year:
  - Water Augmentation Project:
  - Upgrading of Sport Facilities: 2 SMME's as sub- contractors  
16 at Pofadder, Pella and Onseepkans
  - Upgrading of Water Reticulation Network- Pofadder:
- Work for Water, a project managed by Department of Water Affairs employed:

Community	Employed Persons
Witbank	5 Contractors 60 participants
Onseepkans	5 Contractors 60 participants
Pella	5 Contractors 60 participants

Agriculture project employed started with irrigation projects to uplift the communities of Pella, Onseepkans and Witbank. See list of projects at the project list in Chapter 5.

No public private partnerships exist, but being established it can be to the benefit of the municipality for example: Refuse removal, environment management.

### 3.7 GOOD GOVERNANCE

The previous council did not meet regularly. In fact, according to records it held only two ordinary meeting during the previous year. Special meeting were held.

#### (i) Communication

The Municipality is represented at:

- IGR Forums on district and provincial level,
- Stakeholders meetings
- Khâl- Ma Development Forum with Abengoa Solar and Vedanta Zinc International Resources plc

A communication strategy has been developed. The Municipality communicates with its communities through ward committees and community meetings, newspapers (Gemsbok, Plattelander, Rapport), notice boards and its website. The website needs to be upgraded.

Ward committees were elected in and functional. Vacancies were filled within the financial 2017/2018 financial year.

Ward meetings take place on a monthly basis.

#### (ii) Governance

A schedule for council and its portfolio committee meetings is development.

By- laws are in place and implemented. A list are attached a annexure

Sector plans

### 3.8 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND VIABILITY

Being classified as a low capacity municipality rated grade 2 on councillor remuneration and grade 1 for staff Khâl- Ma Municipality situation is as follows:

#### (1) Financial Viability

The municipality has a low income by the following factors:

- High number of Indigents (77% of total households)
- Poor payment culture (60%)
- Delay in implementation of credit control policy
- Inhabitants do not take ownership over the management of the Municipality

Currently, due to such low income and the lack of investments the Municipality is not capable to:

- (i) procure vehicles, equipment and tools for rendering quality services to its consumers;
- (ii) pay its creditors including ESKOM and SEDIBENG Waterboard and are in arrears for more than 90 days; The arrears are growing and
- (iii) maintain its assets properly;
- (iv) develop sites for business and/or residential purposes.

Policies for implementation are adopted and reviewed:

- Tariff policy
- Property Rates policy
- Indigent Policy
- Supply Chain Policy
- Debt and Credit Control Policy

## (2) Financial Management

Financial Statements for the 2016/ 2017 financial year is audited and the results shows an unqualified report with matters consecutively. The municipality strive towards a clean audit, hence.

The Finances department is managed by a permanent appointed CFO. The Municipality qualifies to appoint three (3) financial interns to assist with financial management. Such appointments has to be done urgently in order to ensure that is in process and will be done within this (2016/17) financial year.

## (3) Revenue Enhancement

Khâi-Ma Municipality has to give urgent attention to its revenue collection in order to improve its cash flow and financial position.

## (4) Procurement

Tender bid committees are appointed which will accelerate the evaluation and adjudication of tenders received. Namakwa District Municipality still has to assist the Municipality with the adjudication of tenders due to capable staff within the Municipality.

## (5) Asset Management

An asset management policy exist and an asset register exist and is updated. The assets are valued. GRAP 17 is been implemented during the 2009/ 2010 financial year.

An asset controller needs to be appointed to manage the asset register.

## 3.8 NEEDS ANALYSIS

Inhabitants, through a public participation process followed, identified their needs during community meetings held separately. Ward Councillors with the assistance of their ward

committees took also the opportunity to identify other needs of the inhabitants to be addressed for quality services delivery.

The needs identified are mostly similar in all communities. However, some communities will be mentioned where necessary and especially if such needs is not applicable to all communities.

The needs are prioritise as follows (*next 2 pages*):

Needs for Basic Services and Infrastructure	Needs for Community Services
<p>(1) <u>Water</u></p> <p>(a) Access to sufficient and clean water to all households every day, including those at the higher part of the towns, Pella, Onseepkans.</p> <p>(2) <u>Sanitation</u></p> <p>(a) Toilet facilities- flush toilets, not dry systems,</p> <p>(b) Public toilets in business areas of Pofadder and Pella;</p> <p>(3) <u>Waste</u></p> <p>(a) Regular refuse removal from all consumers</p> <p>(b) supply of waste bags to all households,</p> <p>(c) clean up of areas surrounding town</p> <p>(d) Fencing of landfill sites</p> <p>(4) <u>Waste water</u></p> <p>(a) Removal of waste water regularly</p> <p>(b) Extension of sewerage system at Pofadder,</p> <p>(c) New sewerage system for Pella and Onseepkans</p> <p>(d) Fencing of oxidation pounds at Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans and Witbank</p> <p>(5) <u>Energy</u></p> <p>(a) New connections- Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans and Witbank</p> <p>(b) Remove connections to permanent structures</p> <p>(c) Pay attention to power failures at Pella</p> <p>(6) <u>Housing</u></p> <p>(a) New structures for inhabitants without decent shelter</p> <p>(b) Completion/ Repair defects of houses not on standard</p> <p>(c) replacement of clay structures at Pella</p> <p>(d) serviced residential stands (all communities)</p> <p>(d) Accommodation for public officials (SAPS, Education) being deployed in the Municipality's jurisdiction</p> <p>(e) Accelerate processes on issuing of Title deeds on properties</p> <p>(f) Assistance to indigents with transfer of title deeds in case where previous owners (mostly parents) passed away</p> <p>(7) <u>Roads</u></p> <p>(a) Gravel roads to be paved (all towns);</p> <p>(b) Pofadder- Onseepkans road to be tarred;</p> <p>(c) Maintenance of existing streets including tar roads (Pofadder);</p> <p>(d) Re- gravelling of Witbank access road;</p> <p>(e) Grading of gravel roads;</p> <p>(f) Storm water draining (all towns);</p> <p>(g) Maintenance of access road to Pella</p>	<p>(1) <u>Community Halls</u></p> <p>(a) Dressing rooms, Toilets and kitchen facilities at Viljoensdraai;</p> <p>(b) Airconditioning at community halls</p> <p>(c) Repair defects at all halls</p> <p>(d) Erect community hall at Witbank</p> <p>(2) <u>Sport and Stadiums</u></p> <p>(a) More sport and recreation facilities (Pella needs an additional soccer field for tournaments)</p> <p>(b) Safeguarding/ Caretaking of Facilities and Property</p> <p>(c) Maintenance of Infrastructure</p> <p>(3) <u>Libraries</u></p> <p>(a) Internet facilities at all libraries</p> <p>(b) Services at Witbank</p> <p>(c) New library- Onseepkans</p> <p>(4) <u>Graveyards/ cemeteries</u></p> <p>(a) New graveyard for Pella</p> <p>(b) Upgrading of Graveyard of Pofadder including water and ablution facilities</p> <p>(c) Improved mortuary at Onseepkans current one is not prepared for utilisation</p> <p>(5) <u>Commonage-</u></p> <p>(a) Stock watering for emerging farmers,</p> <p>(b) Fences- gargles and boundaries amongst towns and commonage (to keep animals out of town and away from the road)</p> <p>(c) Remove illegal farmers from commonage</p> <p>(6) <u>Clean, Healthy, and safe environment</u></p> <p>(a) Removal of illegal dumps on streets and in neighbourhoods</p> <p>(b) Lighting of neighbourhood- more high mast lights (Pella, Sending and Onseepkans)</p> <p>(c) Quicker repair of defected lights</p> <p>(d) Lighting of N14 – Pofadder</p> <p>(e) Neighbourhood watch</p> <p>(f) Police patrols</p> <p>(g) Quicker response to calls out</p> <p>(h) Pella and Aggeneys police stations occupied for 24 hours per day</p> <p>(7) <u>Information</u></p> <p>(a) Councillors always available to the inhabitants</p> <p>(b) Regular ward and community meetings</p> <p>(c) Municipality issue notices timeously;</p> <p>(d) Equip service points for better services</p>

	<b>Needs for Community Services (Continue)</b>
	(e) Improved communication means- Upgrade cell phone reception/ wireless connection for access to mobile internet (f) Extension of Community Radio Frequency

<b>Social Needs</b>	<b>Economic Needs</b>
(1) <u>Health Services</u> (a) Full time medical officers based at Pofadder (b) Part- time nurse at Witbank; (c) Medicines available (d) Cooling facilities for medicines- Witbank (e) Extend clinic at Blyvooruitsig (f) Food for patients at Health Care Centre, at Pofadder (g) Clinic services at Viljoensdraai; (h) New clinic building at Sending, Onseepkans (i) Waiting room for patients at Sending and at Pofadder Health Care Centre for patients to be transported to Springbok, Upington or Kimberley (j) Transport for patients  (2) <u>Emergency Service</u> (a) Improved Ambulance services (b) Adequate vehicles and equipment for quicker response to fires  (3) <u>Welfare</u> (a) Creché for Children of Working mothers (Viljoensdraai); (b) Additional classrooms and kitchen facilities at Sending, Onseepkans; (c) ECD facilities at Pofadder and Viljoensdraai, Onseepkans; (d) Bigger financial and management support for Youth and Children's Care Centre; (e) Action against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (f) Moral regeneration  (4) <u>Education</u> (a) Protection of School property against theft and vandalism (b) Protection for teachers; (c) Assistance with school fees- ; (d) Community Learning (e) Skills Development (f) New school building for Pella and Onseepkans Primary Schools (g) Transport for Children to school from Onseepkans to Pofadder (h) Financial Assistance (bursaries)  (5) <u>Sport and Recreation</u> (a) Various sport codes (b) Proper coaching (c) Facilities (d) Funding for events including outfit and equipment	(1) Assistance with establishment and registration of Companies (2) Assistance with writing of Business Plans (3) Avail Funding for start- up business (4) Skills Training (5) Mentoring (6) Sustainable jobs (7) Utilisation of SMME building at Pella (8) Availability of land for business purposes (9) Drought Relief for emerging farmers (10) Stands for Recycling companies (11) Implementation of Social Labour plans (12) Benefits from tourism (13) Youth development (14) Banking facilities at Onseepkans, Witbank and Pella- Inhabitants have to travel to Pofadder at costs to obtain cash since speed points are not available at all businesses.



### 3.9 SWOT ANALYSIS as reviewed (*follow on next page*)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Human Resources</li> <li>○ Financial Resources (MIG, ACIP, INEP, EPWP, Rates and Taxes, Equitable share)</li> <li>○ Available Land and Water</li> <li>○ National and Provincial Government Support Programmes (MISA etc.)</li> <li>○ Skills Development &amp; Capacity Building</li> <li>○ Legislation for different matters</li> <li>○ Financial Internships</li> <li>○ Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor services delivery</li> <li>○ Lack of Expertise</li> <li>○ Low Payment Culture</li> <li>○ Low income and Financial Constraints</li> <li>○ Management Capacity</li> <li>○ Low Moral of Staff</li> <li>○ Ill- discipline</li> <li>○ Communities does not take ownership over Municipality</li> <li>○ Poor Environmental Management and Nature Conservation</li> <li>○ Illegal dumping of waste</li> <li>○ Low rainfall</li> <li>○ Lack of Control (Assets, Staff)</li> <li>○ By- laws not implemented</li> <li>○ Sector plans</li> <li>○ Project Management</li> <li>○ Poor Function of Structures</li> <li>○ Weed (Prosopis Trees)</li> <li>○ Condition of access roads and streets</li> <li>○ Drugs and Substance Abuse</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Capacity Building</li> <li>○ Skills Development</li> <li>○ Public Participation</li> <li>○ Available Land</li> <li>○ Investments for local economic Development</li> <li>○ Private Sector Social Responsibilities</li> <li>○ Financial Internships</li> <li>○ Performance Management Systems</li> <li>○ Debt Collection and Credit Control</li> <li>○ Skills development and Capacity Building</li> <li>○ Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of Knowledge</li> <li>○ Management Capacity (Absence of Line Managers)</li> <li>○ Absence of Equipment and Tools</li> <li>○ Negligence of duties</li> <li>○ Climate Change/ Global Warming</li> <li>○ Low rainfall/ Droughts</li> <li>○ Poor Environmental Management and Nature Conservation</li> <li>○ Pollution</li> <li>○ Poor Asset control and Management</li> <li>○ Vandalism</li> <li>○ Low Moral of Staff</li> <li>○ Lack of ownership</li> <li>○ Unauthorised leave</li> <li>○ HIV/AIDS</li> <li>○ The conditions of access roads (Onseepkans and Witbank)</li> <li>○ Crime (mostly theft)</li> <li>○ Substance and Drug abuse</li> <li>○ Payment culture</li> <li>○ High total of registered indigents</li> </ul>

## Chapter 4: DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Development can only be successful when proper planning follows the needs of the citizens. Council has to set development objectives which align with the objectives of national and provincial government with regards to service delivery to the public. All objectives must be clear and the 'SMART' principles have to be applied.

-  Specific
-  Measurable
-  Achievable
-  Realistic
-  Timebound

### 3.3 Strategic Objectives

#### 3.3.1 Main objectives

- (1) Provision of sustainable and quality basic services to the inhabitants, developing of new and maintaining existing infrastructure;
- (2) Promotion of local economic development through investments, poverty alleviation, job creation and capacity building;
- (3) Ensure effective and efficient governance supported by involvement of stakeholders;
- (4) Promote sound financial management and viability
- (5) Develop Khâi- ma Municipality as institution through transformation and capacity building;

#### 4.2.2 Objectives per key performance area

##### (1) Basic Services and Infrastructure: Creating decent living conditions

- (i) Every inhabitant has access to basic services (sufficient clean water including free basic water;
- (ii) All households have access to sanitation including free basic sanitation;
- (iii) All households in the established settlement has access to energy including free energy;
- (iv) All households has access to refuse removal including free services;
- (v) Establish a clean, healthy and safe environment for inhabitants;
- (vi) Ensure services are consistently delivered;
- (vii) All vehicles and equipment is prepared for service delivery
- (viii) Ensure safety amongst and in towns;
- (ix) Families have adequate shelter;
- (x) Create interests in sport and recreation under all ages;
- (xi) All inhabitants have access to primary health services and welfare services;

##### (2) Local Economic Development

- (i) Promote local economic development especially under the poor;
- (ii) Attract investment within the Municipality's jurisdiction;
- (iii) Exploit natural resources to the benefit of the inhabitants of the Municipality;
- (iv) Ensure private sector's social responsibilities are fully enjoyed;
- (v) Optimal utilization of natural resources to attract visitors from outside the Municipality, district, province and country;

- (vi) Motivate and built the capacity of local inhabitants to shift their minds for business development

### (3) Good Governance and Public Participation

- (i) Councillors are well- known by their voters and supporters;
- (ii) Councillors has a good understanding of their roles in local government;
- (iii) Councillors is visible within their wards;
- (iv) The Municipality is well represent in all sectors;
- (v) To ensure proper record keeping of all information;
- (vi) The inhabitants of the municipality have the opportunity to let their voices heard;
- (vii) Inhabitants accept ownership of the municipality's development objectives;
- (viii) Inhabitants take part in the evaluation of the performance of the municipality;
- (ix) All services are delivered according Batho Pele (People First);
- (x) Enhance the educational capacity of local inhabitants with poor education;
- (xi) Promote the development programmes of sector department re human development;

### (4) Institutional Transformation and Capacity building

- (i) Establish an ideal hierarchical structure for satisfied service delivery;
- (ii) Employment of key personnel for improved service delivery
- (iii) Motivate and develop staff in different positions to deliver satisfied services;
- (iv) Promote a healthy working environment for all employees;
- (v) Establish mechanisms to measure the performance of staff;
- (vi) Ensure that staff is well informed about legislation and codes of good practices;
- (vii) Staff are always dedicated to perform their duties;
- (viii) Ensure that human resources are correctly remunerated for their services to the municipality;
- (ix) Staff members are reward for satisfactory to excellent services;

### (5) Financial Management

- (i) Ensure the viability of the municipality;
- (ii) Promote sound financial management through legislation;
- (iii) Procure goods and services following the correct procedures and practices;
- (iv) Obtain the optimal benefits out of municipal assets in such a manner to ensure longer endurance;
- (v) Maintain relationships with service providers;
- (vi) Account timeously and to the relevant stakeholders;

## 3.4 STRATEGIES

The following strategies will help the Municipality to achieve its vision. Such strategies must be apply aggressively, without delay. All resources available must be made available and one has to consider all possibilities to ensure quality services.

### (1) Spatial Development

- (ii) Review the existing spatial development framework;
- (a) Keep all maps visible for reference and queries;
- (iv) Update geographic information system (GIS);
- (v) Plan development on areas identified in framework.

## (2) Basic Services and Infrastructure

- (i) Supply the minimum quantity of 25 litres of water to every inhabitant as prescribed by national key performance indicator;
- (ii) Improve the treatment of water applying the Blue drop requirements as prescribe by Department of Water Affairs;
- (iii) Treat waste water properly following the Green drop requirements as prescribe by Department of Water Affairs;
- (iv) Remove household and solid waste weekly to ensure the environment is clean and healthy;
- (v) Enhance bulk supply through the MIG programme;
- (vi) Rehabilitation of landfill sites
- (vii) Supply energy to all households;
- (viii) Supply houses to those in need;
- (ix) Maintain all existing infrastructure through master plans;
- (x) Maintain all vehicles and equipment needed for service delivery and repair defects;
- (xi) Apply indigent policy continuously to supply free basic services to those who can afford to pay;
- (xii) Clean up environment with assistance of Community Work Programme, EPWP and Department of Environmental Affairs;
- (xiii) Establish a body for promotion of different sport codes and recreation;
- (xiv) Improve the primary health services rendered to the inhabitants;
- (xv) Enlighten all areas in towns and open spaces for safety of inhabitants during nights and darkness;

## (3) Institutional Development and Transformation

- (i) Review organogram to ensure positions is created for the execution of the powers and functions of the Municipality;
- (ii) Place employees in the vacant positions to ensure fast moving, production, control, lead and direction;
- (iii) Evaluate jobs and create new job descriptions for every employee;
- (iv) Awareness of health and safety in the workplace;
- (v) Adopt a recruitment and selection policy for filling vacant positions;
- (vi) Enhance skills of councillors and officials for obtaining the minimum level competencies through the Skills Development Act;
- (vii) Human Resource officers must conduct information sessions to inform staff about content of policies;
- (viii) Establish appraisal system for employees to measure their performances;
- (ix) Adopt remuneration policy to ensure officials is correctly remunerated;
- (x) Create a promotion system for the existing staff members;

#### (4) Local Economic Development

- (i) Compile LED strategy with assistance of sector department;
- (ii) Ensure the existence of functionaries for the promotion of local economic development
- (iii) Promote Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) development;
- (iv) Built strong relationship with private sector and business forums;
- (v) Facilitate business training for small businesses;
- (vi) Built and update database of small emerging farmers;
- (vii) Develop land for business development;
- (vii) Develop a small scale Mining Strategy;
- (viii) Maintenance of a database of available labour and skills to encourage the employment of local people;
- (ix) Provision skills training and support programmes;
- (x) Instigation of mining procurement opportunities in consultation with the mines, develop a database of such opportunities and ensure that this information is made available to local businesses and communities;

#### (5) Good Governance and Public Participation

- (i) Council meet on a regular basis to discuss development matters and take resolutions;
- (ii) Council meets with its at least two 'Council Meets the People' to promote public participation;
- (iii) Ward Councillors hold community meeting within their wards every month to obtain inhabitants inputs;
- (iv) Keep inhabitants informed about through social media;
- (v) Council elects representative to serve on different bodies;
- (vi) Councillors are always available to meet with stakeholders;
- (vii) Councillors support officials to implement policies;
- (viii) Remodel entrance to receive and direct customers and visitors.
- (ix) Delegates powers and functions to the Municipal Manager for quicker attention to matters;
- (x) Aggressive and progressive educational campaign for early school leavers
- (xi) Sustainable involvement in sector department's programmes;

#### (6) Financial Viability and Management

- (i) Maintain proper record keeping and accountancy;
- (ii) Improve control over the Municipality's assets;
- (iii) Protect all assets of the Municipality to avoid loses;
- (iv) Collect all debts owed by consumers by implementing debt collection policy;
- (v) Paid all creditors owed by the Municipality within 30 days;
- (vi) Write off debts according to the credit act;
- (vii) Implement credit control policy for collection of debt in arrears;

- (viii) Render agency services to sector departments;
- (ix) Comply with procurement procedures as prescribes;

#### **4.4 Project Identification**

Projects are identified in order to give effect to the Municipality's strategies addressing all needs of the inhabitants. The projects are aligned with the different funders in the public and the private sectors.

All the projects are not funded, but sector departments and the private sector will have the opportunity to make provision in their planning for the next 3- 5 years. However, parties have to negotiate about the funding of projects in the following years.

The inhabitants participated in the identification process of the projects. See

## **Chapter 5: PROJECTS**

## 5.1 PROJECTS

### 5.1.1 Government Funding Projects

National Treasury through its Medium Term Expenditure Framework allocated. The framework covers a period of three (3) years, starting 2016/17 financial year and ending 2018/2019 financial year.

Department of Energy, through its INEP programme (supplying energy to poor households) also allocated amounts of R2 million for the 2017/2018 financial year and R1 million for the 2018/2019 financial year,

The funds for MIG and EPWP projects are administered by Khâl- Ma Municipality.

Departments Agriculture and COGHSTA administered the funds for the irrigation projects at Pella and Onseepkans and Housing projects at Pofadder themselves respectively.

All projects cater for job creation during its duration.

### 5.1.2 Private Sector Funding Projects

The social and Labour Plan of Vedanta Zinc International (Black Mountain) will expire during 2018. The Municipality who is the custodian of the SLP is prepared to negotiate with Vedanta Zinc International over the next cycle's planning.

The current SLP

BMM							
Category	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL PROVISIONS					TOTAL
		Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	
		o Establishment Agro-processing as an alternate economy; This will be in association with KMLM, relevant Government Departments and NGOs/technical specialists					
		400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	
	SMME Development/ Job Creation/Access to start-up funding	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	
Infrastructure, Institutional & Skills Development	Reconstruction & revamping of Libraries	1 000 000	-	-	-	-	1 000 000
	Equipment for Day Care Centres	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 000 000
Community Upliftment	Arts & Craft, Sports and Youth Developments	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	2 500 000
Total		4 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	16 000 000

Detailed project plans for each project will be developed with identified project partners and rolled out within the SLP implementation period accordingly.

At the time of adoption of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) the projects planned by the solar companies, Abengoa and Biotherm could not be obtained.

Note: The IDP number starting with NC067, allocated to a project started with a numeric digit after 'C' for Capital projects and 'O' for operating projects followed serial number. The list includes all the key performance area i.e Spatial Development, Basic Services and

Infrastructure, Institutional Develop and Transformation, Local Economic Development; Good Governance and Public Participation; Financial Viability implemented within the five (5) years starting 1 July 2017 and ending 30 June 2022. A list of projects funded and managed by sector departments are also included.

## 5.2 PROJECT LIST

### 5.2.1 FUNDED AND UNFUNDED PROJECTS

See next page



**YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION: 2018/2019**

KPA	IDP Nr.	Project Name	Target	Location	Ward	Capital	Operating	Funded	Estimated Project Cost	Funder
Basic Services and Infrastructure	NC067/C1	MIG 1359: Pofadder Bulk Water Supply Augmentation- Phase 3 (Pressure Tower)	1	Pofadder	4	X		Yes	9,000,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
	NC067/C2	Pofadder Bulk Water Supply	1	Pofadder	4	X		NO	4,348,000.00	Dept. COGHSTA (MIG)
	NC067/C3	Connect houses to the reticulation netw orks	100	Pofadder	2, 4	X		Yes	1,650,000.00	Dept. Energy (INEP)
	NC067/C4	Upgrading of Sport Facilities	1	Onseepkans	1	X		Yes	786,087.00	Dept. COGHSTA (MIG)
	NC067/C4	Upgrading of Sport Facilities	1	Pofadder	2	X		Yes	786,087.00	Dept. COGHSTA (MIG)
	NC067/C4	Upgrading of Sport Facilities	1	Pella	3	X		Yes	786,087.00	Dept. COGHSTA (MIG)
	NC067/C5	Water Conservation and Repairs Project	1	Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans, Witbank	1,2,3,4	X		Yes	1,000,000.00	Dept. Public Works and Roads (EPWP)
	NC067/C5	Low Water Bridges	2	Onseepkans	1	X		No	5,000,000,00	
	NC067/C5	Repair of Joints of Tar Streets - Nuwe and Buitekant Street	5	Pofadder	4	X		No	2,000,000,00	
	NC067/C6	Upgrading of existing sewer pumpstation	1	Pofadder	2	X		Yes	4,000,000.00	Dept Water Affairs and Sanitation (WWTW)
	NC067/C7	Refurbishment of existing pumpsation (w hite building)	1	Pofadder	4	X		Yes	1,000,000.00	Dept. COGHSTA
	NC067/C8	Installation fire hydrants	10	Pofadder	4	X		No		Ow n Budget
	NC067/C9	Purchase vehicles especially equiped for firefighting	2	Pofadder	4	X		No	1,800,000,00	Funder
	NC067/C10	Establish new landfill site for Pofadder	1	Pofadder	2	X		No	500,000,00	Dept. COGHSTA (MIG)
	NC067/C11	Connection of Households to reticulation netw ork		Onseepkans, Pella, Witbank,	1,2,3,4	X		No	2,000,000.00	Dept. Energy (INEP)
	NC067/C12	Development of cemetery at Pella	1	Pella	3	X		No	1,500,000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
	NC067/C13	Purchase of Front Loader and Back Actor	1	Pofadder	4	X		No	400,000.00	Unknow n
	NC067/C14	Purchase refuse Truck and service bakkie		Pofadder	4	X		No	75,0000.00	
	NC067/C15	Equip Viljoensdraai's community hall w ith kitchen, dressing room and bathroom	1	Onseepkans	731	X		No	350,000.00	Unknow n

Basic Services and Infrastructure	NC067/C16	Beautification of OT Van Schalkwyk- Park	1	Pofadder	4	X		Yes	500,000.00	Vedanta Zinc International
	NC067/C17	Maintenance of Municipal Assets		Onseepkans, Pella, Witbank,	1,2,3,4	X		No		
Governance	NC067/O1	Review of Spatial Development Framework and Development of LUMS	2	Pofadder	4		X	Yes	600,000.00	Vedanta Zinc International
	NC067/C18	Purchasing of Computer Equipment	4	Pofadder		X		Yes	150,000.00	
	NC067/C19	Development of Performance Management System	1	Pofadder	4		X	No	1,350,000.00	
	NC067/O2	Review of LED Strategy and Tourism sector plans	3		4		X	No	350,000.00	
Local Economic Development	NC067/C27	Development of Camp sites at Falls	2	Onseepkans, Witbank	1,4	X		No	750,000.00	Dept. Environmental Affairs
	NC067/C28	Re- opening of Motor Vehicle Testing Station	1	Pofadder	4	X		No	850,000.00	
	NC067/O3	Revival of Hiking Trails	1	Pofadder- Onseepkans- Pella	1,2,4		X	No	1,200,000.00	Dept. Environmental Affairs
	NC067/C29	Motor Vehicle Service centre & Parts	1	Pofadder	4		X	No	Unfunded	
	NC067/O4	Wild Life Meat Industry	1	Pella	3		X	No	Unfunded	Dept. Environment Affairs
Finance	NC067/O5	New Valuation Roll	1	All towns (Aggeneys excluded)	1,2,3,4		X	Yes	700,000.00	Dept. National Treasury (MSIG)

**YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION: 2019/2020**

KPA	IDP Nr.	Project Name	Target	Location	Ward	Capital	Operating	Funded	Estimated	Funder
Basic Services and Infrastructure		MIG 1359: Pofadder Bulk Water Supply Augmentation- Phase 3	1	Pofadder	4	X		Yes	32,475,112.10	COGTA (MIG)
		Upgrading of Water Reticulation of Storage in All towns	1	Onseepkans	1	X		Yes		Dept. Water Affairs and Sanitation
		Installation of Services for RDP houses	357	Pofadder	2,3	X		No		COGHSTA (Human Settlements)
		Extension of Sewerage Reticulation Network and Connection of households		Pofadder	2	X		No	7,500,000	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Connect houses to the reticulation networks	50	Pofadder	2, 4	X		Yes	1,000,000.00	Dept. Energy (INEP)
		Repair of Potholes and paving joints of existing tar roads- Buitekant street	1	Pofadder	4	X		Yes	1,000,000.00	Dept. Public Work (EPWP)
		RDP houses	100	Pella			X	No		COGHSTA (Human Settlements)
	NC067/C37	MIG 444: Witbank Community Centre	1	Witbank	4	X		No	1,200,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Skerpioendraai Stormwater Canal	1	Pofadder	4	X			1,000,000.00	Dept. Public Work (EPWP)
		Erection of business centre for SMMEs	1	Pofadder	4	X	X		2,500,000.00	Unknown
		Services of Water, Sanitation, Roads Streetlighting- Erf 14 and North of Erf 14		Pofadder	4	X		No	8,000,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Construction of New Oxidation Ponds- Phase 1	1	Pella	3	X		No	2,500,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Construction of New Oxidation Ponds- Phase 1	1	Onseepkans	1	X		No	2,500,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Witbank Oxidation Ponds- Phase 1	1	Witbank	4	X		No	2,800,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Upgrading of Onseepkans Bulk water Supply- Pump station	1	Onseepkans	1	X		No	1,000,000.00	Dept. Water Affairs and Sanitation

YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION: 2020/2021										
KPA	IDP Nr.	Project Name	Target	Location	Ward	Capital	Operating	Funded	Estimated Project Cost	Funder
Basic Services and Infrastructure	NC067/C41	MIG 1394: Municipal areas- Upgrading of Gravel roads to paved roads		Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans, Witbank	1, 2, 3, 4	X		No	198,938,719.86	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Pofadder Bulk Water Supply Pipeline	1	Pofadder	4	X		No	15,000,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		Rehabilitation of landfill sites		Onseepkans, Pella	1,3	X			3,000,000.00	
		Installation of Solar Geysers at households		All Towns (Aggeneys excluded)	1, 2, 3, 4				10,000,000.00	
		Built RDP houses	407	Pella	3	X		Yes	15,000,000.00	Dept. COGTA (Human Settlements)
		Installation of Services for RDP houses	100	Pella	2,3	X				
Local Economic		Nursery (Plants)	1	Pella	3		X		350,000.00	
		Stationary & Gift Shop	1	Pofadder	4		X			
		Manufacturing of Charcoal	1	Witbank	4		X			

YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION: 2021/2022										
KPA	IDP Nr.	Project Name		Location	Ward	Capital	Operating	Funded	Estimated Project Cost	Funder
Basic Services and Infrastructure		Installation High Mast lights at Pofadder (Blyvooruitsig and Erf 14 and North of Erf	Pofadder	2, 4		X			As per business plan	COGHSTA (MIG)
		Installation of High Mast Lights at Pella	Pella	3		X			As per business plan	COGHSTA (MIG)
		Installation of High Mast Lights at Onseepkans	Onseepkans	1		X			As per business plan	COGHSTA (MIG)
		Installation of High Mast Lights at Witbank	Witbank	4		X			As per business plan	COGHSTA (MIG)
		Assist inhabitants with Transfer of title deeds where owners passed away		Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X			COGHSTA (Human Settlements)
		Remodel community halls for indoor sport		All towns (Aggeneys Excluded)	1, 2, 3, 4	X			As per business plan	Dept. Sport, Arts and Culture
		Extension of Head Office Building, Pofadder		Pofadder	4	X		No	1,500,000.00	COGTA (MIG)
		Supply New Toilet Structures by 2021		Pofadder Pella	1, 2, 3, 4	X		No	As per business plan	Dept. Water Affairs and Sanitation
Local Economic Development		Fruit Canning Factory	1	Onseepkans	1		X			

ANNUALLY										
KPA	IDP Nr.	Project Name	Target	Location	Ward	Capital	Operating	Funded	Estimated Project Cost	Funder
Basic services and Infrastructure		Maintenance of Municipal Assets		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O10	Implementation of Library Development Plan		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
Governance and Public Participation	NC067/O23	TB and AIDS Day Events	4	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O24	Communicate with stakeholders in Service D	4	Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O25	Conduct of Public Participation Meetings	8	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O26	Conduct Special Events		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O27	Sport Development		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O28	Maintenenance of website	4	Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	
	NC067/O29	Review of IDP	1	Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O30	Render Administrative support to Council Meetings	4	Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
		Review of By- laws and Polices		Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality

LED		Contribution to Special Programmes: TB and HIV		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
Finance	NC067/O25	Revenue Enhancement		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O27	Development of Budget for next financial year	1	Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O28	Review and Maintain indigent register	1	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O29	Compilation of Financial Statements	1	Pofadder			X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O	Maintain Financial Systems		Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O	Implementation of Financial Internship Programme		Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O31	Preparation and submission of Financial Reports & Statements	1	Pofadder	4		X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
Institutional Development and Transformation	NC067/O32	Job Evaluation of positions on the organogram		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank			X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O33	Filling of vacant positions on organogram		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank			X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O34	Capacity Building and Training for Councillors and Staff	1	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank			X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O35	Update of Staff Personal Files		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank			X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O36	Maintenance of Leave register		Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella,			X		As per approved	Khâ- Ma Municipality
	NC067/O37	Maintenance of Payroll		Pofadder			X		As per approved budget	Khâ- Ma Municipality

## 5.2 Financial Information on Municipality's Projects as Budgeted for:

NC067 Khai-Ma - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget																
R thousand												Prior year outcomes		2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project Description	Project Number	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Latitude	Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Parent municipality:																
List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote																
Mayor and Council	Non-infrastructure>New>Computer Equipment	00062	New	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	Computer Equipment		Administrative or Head Office					150	–	–
Recreational Facilities	Non-infrastructure>New>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation Facilities>Outdoor Facilities	00063	New	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	Sport and Recreation Facilities	Outdoor Facilities	Ward 1					786	–	–
Recreational Facilities	Non-infrastructure>New>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation Facilities>Outdoor Facilities	00064	New	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	Sport and Recreation Facilities	Outdoor Facilities	Ward 2					786	–	–



Recreational Facilities	Non-infrastructure>New>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation Facilities>Outdoor Facilities	00065	New	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	Sport and Recreation Facilities	Outdoor Facilities	Ward 3								
Sewerage	Infrastructure>Existing>Renewal>Sanitation Infrastructure>Reticulation	00070	Renewal	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	Sanitation Infrastructure	Reticulation	Ward 4					786	-	-	
Sewerage	Infrastructure>Existing>Upgrading>Sanitation Infrastructure>Pump Station	00072	Upgrading	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	Sanitation Infrastructure	Pump Station	Ward 4					5 000	-	-	
Water Distribution	Infrastructure>Existing>Upgrading>Water Supply Infrastructure>Bulk Mains	00067	Upgrading	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	Water Supply Infrastructure	Bulk Mains	Ward 4					4 000	-	-	
Water Distribution	Infrastructure>Existing>Upgrading>Water Supply Infrastructure>Reservoirs	00073	Upgrading	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reservoirs	Ward 4					4 348	6 759	6 904	
														9 000	-	-	

Water Distribution	Infrastructure>Existing>Upgrading>Water Supply Infrastructure>Pump Station	00074	Upgrading	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	Water Supply Infrastructure	Pump Station	Ward 3								
Electricity	Infrastructure>New>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks	00069	New	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	Electrical Infrastructure	LV Networks	Ward 1							1 000	-
																1 650	1 920
<b>Parent Capital expenditure</b>														-	27 506	8 679	8 824
<b>Entities:</b>																	
<i>List all capital projects grouped by Entity</i>																	
<b>Entity A</b>																	
Water project A																	
<b>Entity B</b>																	
Electricity project B																	
<b>Entity Capital expenditure</b>													-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Capital expenditure</b>													-	-	27 506	8 679	8 824

NC067 Khai-Ma - Supporting Table SA38 Consolidated detailed operational projects																
R thousand												Prior year outcomes		2018/19 Medium term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project Description	Project Number	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Latitude	Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
<b>Parent municipality:</b>																
<i>List all operational projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>																
Administrative and Corporate Support	Typical Work Streams>Financial Management Grant>Budget and Treasury Office>	00029	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					795	846	901
Administrative and Corporate Support	Typical Work Streams>Capacity Building Training and Development>Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training>	00028	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					50	53	56
Administrative and Corporate Support	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Furniture and Office Equipment>	00025	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					8	8	8
Administrative and Corporate Support	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Machinery and Equipment>	00026	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					15	16	17

Administrative and Corporate Support	Municipal Running Cost>Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						9 169	9 744	10 366
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums	Maintenance>Emergency>Community Assets>Community Facilities>Cemeteries/	00023	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Safe, healthy and Secure Environment	No	No	Ward 4						53	55	59
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Safe, healthy and Secure Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						201	213	227
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Safe, healthy and Secure Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						122	129	136
Strategic Planning	Streams>AIDS/HIV,	00060	Work Streams	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Natural and	No	No	Municipality						50	53	56
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)	Typical Work Streams>Local Economic Development>Project Implementation>	00061	Work Streams	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						30	32	33
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						1 580	1 680	1 787

[illegible]

Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Public Lighting>	00040	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 1					66	69	73
Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Public Lighting>	00040	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 2					14	15	16
Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Public Lighting>	00040	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 3					14	15	16
Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Public Lighting>	00040	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 4					14	15	16
Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Electricity Meters>	00039	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 1					14	15	16

Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Electricity	00039	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 2					14	15	16
Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Electricity	00039	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 3					14	15	16
Electricity	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Electrical Infrastructure>LV Networks>Electricity	00039	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 4					14	15	16
Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					465	499	536
Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					12 356	13 193	14 092
Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 1					14	15	16

Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 2						14	15	16
Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 3						14	15	16
Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 4						14	15	16
Electricity	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						77	82	86
Finance	Typical Work Streams>Financial Management Grant>Budget and Treasury Office>	00015	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						1 057	1 125	1 198
Finance	Typical Work Streams>Financial Management Grant>Financial Systems>	00016	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						700	738	778



Finance	Typical Work Streams>Financial Management Grant>Training Minimum Competency >	00018	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					3	3	3
Finance	Typical Work Streams>Financial Management Grant>Interns Compensation>Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective	00017	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					210	221	233
Finance	Maintenance>Emergency>Furniture and Office Equipment>Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective	00013	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					33	34	36
Finance	Maintenance>Emergency>Computer Equipment>	00012	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					316	333	351
Finance	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					2 795	3 025	3 220
Finance	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Financial Viability and Sustainability	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					700	–	–

Fleet Management	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Transport Assets>	00037	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						317	335	353
Fleet Management	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						1 591	1 651	1 716
Libraries and Archives	Typical Work Streams>Community Development>Library Programmes>	00032	Work Streams	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						788	838	893
Libraries and Archives	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						681	723	769
Mayor and Council	Typical Work Streams>AIDS/HIV, Tuberculosis and Cancer>Aids Day>	00002	Work Streams	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						21	22	23
Mayor and Council	Typical Work Streams>Communication and Public Participation>Public Participation Meeting>	00004	Work Streams	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						15	16	17

Mayor and Council	Typical Work Streams>Functions and Events>Special Events and Functions> Typical Work Streams>Sport Development>Sport Development and Sponsorships (Internal)>	00005	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					99	104	110
Mayor and Council		00006	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					21	22	23
Mayor and Council	Typical Work Streams>Website Development and Maintenance>	00007	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					34	35	37
Mayor and Council	Typical Work Streams>Communicati on and Public Participation>Newslette rs>	00003	Work Streams	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					8	8	9
Mayor and Council	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					4 619	4 898	5 200
Mayor and Council	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Gov ernance	Good Gov ernance	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					2	–	–

Media Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Machinery and Equipment>	00054	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 1						1	1	1
Media Services	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						44	46	48
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Furniture and Office Equipment>	00008	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						5	5	6
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						3 793	4 032	4 290
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Investment Properties>Revenue	00020	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 1						27	28	30
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Investment Properties>Revenue	00020	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 2						26	28	29

Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Investment Properties>Revenue	00020	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 3						26	28	29
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Investment Properties>Revenue	00020	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 4						26	28	29
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Other Assets>Operational	00035	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 1						7	7	7
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Other Assets>Operational	00035	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 2						7	7	7
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Other Assets>Operational	00035	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 3						7	7	7
Property Services	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Other Assets>Operational	00035	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Good Governance	No	No	Ward 4						33	35	37



Recreational Facilities	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation	00044	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Ward 1					8	8	9
Recreational Facilities	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation	00044	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Ward 2					8	8	9
Recreational Facilities	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation	00044	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Ward 3					8	8	9
Recreational Facilities	Maintenance>Non-infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Community Assets>Sport and Recreation	00044	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Ward 4					8	8	9
Recreational Facilities	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Embracing our Cultural Diversity	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					573	594	616

[illegible]



Roads	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office						3 186	3 324	3 473
Roads	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality						155	163	172
Sewerage	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Sanitation Infrastructure>Pump Station>Mechanical Equipment>	00051	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 1						13	14	15
Sewerage	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Sanitation Infrastructure>Pump Station>Mechanical Equipment>	00051	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 2						13	14	15
Sewerage	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Sanitation Infrastructure>Pump Station>Mechanical Equipment>	00051	Corrective Maintenance	09- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 3						13	14	15

Sewerage	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Sanitation Infrastructure>Pump Station>Mechanical Equipment>	00051	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 4					13	14	15
Sewerage	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					3 166	3 351	3 551
Sewerage	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					968	1 020	1 076
Solid Waste Removal	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Solid Waste Disposal>Landfill Sites>Land>	00046	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Ward 1					13	14	15
Solid Waste Removal	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Solid Waste Disposal>Landfill Sites>Land>	00046	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Ward 2					13	14	15
Solid Waste Removal	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Solid Waste Disposal>Landfill Sites>Land>	00046	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Ward 3					13	14	15

Solid Waste Removal	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Planned>Solid Waste Disposal>Landfill Sites>Land>	00046	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Ward 4					13	14	15
Solid Waste Removal	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					3 824	4 032	4 255
Solid Waste Removal	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					387	408	430
Water Distribution	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Water Supply Infrastructure>Distribution>Pipe Work>	00056	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 1					171	180	190
Water Distribution	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Water Supply Infrastructure>Distribution>Pipe Work>	00056	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 2					118	125	132
Water Distribution	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Water Supply Infrastructure>Distribution>Pipe Work>	00056	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 3					118	125	132

Water Distribution	Maintenance>Infrastructure>Corrective Maintenance>Emergency>Water Supply Infrastructure>Distribution>Pipe Work>	00056	Corrective Maintenance	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Ward 4					118	125	132
Water Distribution	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Administrative or Head Office					11 530	12 151	12 819
Water Distribution	Municipal Running Cost>		Municipal Running Cost	09-Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	04-Governance	Quality Living Environment	No	No	Whole of the Municipality					194	204	215
<b>Parent operational expenditure</b>														<b>69 085</b>	<b>72 451</b>	<b>76 777</b>
<b>Entities:</b>																
<i>List all operational projects grouped by Entity</i>																
<b>Entity A</b>																
Water project A																
<b>Entity B</b>																
Electricity project B																
<b>Entity Operational expenditure</b>												-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Operational expenditure</b>												-	-	<b>69 085</b>	<b>72 451</b>	<b>76 777</b>

### 5.3 Projects for 2018/2019 funded and Managed by National or Provincial Government departments

PROJECTS for 2018/2019 FUNDED AND MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT					
Project Name	Location	Ward	Project Cost (R)	Possible Funder	Jobs
Llma Letsema Programme	Onseepkans	1	12,266,000		100
Coboop Irrigation Project - 20 ha table grapes, 20 ha dates, 9 ha cash crops	Coboop Plaas	1	4,000,000.00		45
Pella Irrigation Project - 60 ha table grape, 20 ha lucerne	Pella	3	4,000,000.00		50
Livestock Farming Development	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4			
Town Planning	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank	1,2,3,4			
RDP Houses (50)- Not Funded	Pella	3		Dept. COGHSTA	
RDP Houses (50)- Not Funded	Onseepkans	1		Dept. COGHSTA	
RDP Houses (50)- Not Funded	Pofadder	2,4		Dept. COGHSTA	
RDP Houses (50)- Not Funded	Witbank	4		Dept. COGHSTA	
Work for Water - Alien Removal Projects	Onseepkans	1			24
Work for Water - Alien Removal Projects	Pella	3			60
Work for Water - Alien Removal Projects	Witbank	4			60
Youth Mass Training	Pella Onseepkans	1, 2, 3, 4			60
NC Youth in Environmental Services (Feb 2018- Feb 2020)	Khâ- MA	1,2,3,4		Dept. Enviromental Affairs	
Construction of Large Administration Block	Pofadder- Boesmanland High School	4	4,044,114,93		Unknown
Phase 2: Extending Hostel 50 Boys and 50 Girls	Pofadder- Boesmanland High school	4	10,000,000.00		Unknown
St Anne Primary School	St Annes Primary School	1	407,874,41		Unknown
School Building for Primary Schools	Pella	2			
School Building for Primary Schools	Onseepkans	1		Dept. Education	
Construction of new clinic	Onseepkans	1		Dept. Health/ Public Works	
Paving of Katedraal Street (700 m)	Pella	3	1,205,800	Dept of Public Works and Roads	31

Pofadder Bakery/Guest House	Pofadder	2		Dept. Social Development	
Blessed Group soup kitchen	Pofadder	4		Dept. Social Development	
GOG - Soup Kitchen	Onseepkans	1		Dept. Social Development	
War on Poverty	Khâ- MA	1,2, 3, 4		Dept. Social Development	
Renovation of Community Halls	Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella	1, 2, 4			
Tar of Pofadder/ Onseepkans Access road	Pofadder & Onseepkans	1, 2	Unfunded	Dept Road and Public Works, Abengoa Solar and other investors	
Maintenance of all secondary roads	Pofadder, Pella Onseepkans, Witbank	1, 2, 3, 4		Dept of Roads and Public Works	Nil
Pella Food Gardens Aquaponics	Pella	3		Dept Rural Dev.	X
1 HA/ 1 HH	Onseepkans, Pofadder Pella	1,2, 3		Dept Rural Dev.	40
Renovation of Clinics	Pofadder, Pella, witbank	2,3,4		Dept. Health/ Public Works	3
ECD Centre	Viljoensdraai, Onseepkans	1	Unfunded	Dept Social Development	

#### 5.4 Projects funded and managed by some private companies' (CSR)

The list below are listed contains some of the projects that are expected to be implemented in the 2018/2019 financial years. The solar projects mentioned are not confirmed yet, but the projects has been captured from an advertisement reveal at the Municipality.

Vedanta Zinc International and Abengoa Solar One could not managed to furnish this Municipality with their completed lists of projects at the time of approval of this plan. The Pofadder Recycling Project is been communicated by Standard Bank.

Financial Year 2018/2019						
Name of Project	Location	Company	Duration of Project (Yrs)	Value of Projects	Jobs Created	
					Temp	Perm
Master Plans (Water, Electricity)		Vedanta Zinc international		600000		
Solar Energy 40 MW Plant	Blomhoek	Biotherm Energy		unknown		
Solar Energy 75 MW Plant	Konkoonsies	Biotherm Energy		unknown		
Pofadder Recycling Plant	Pofadder	Standard Bank & Abengoa Solar		unknown		
Khâ- MA 52 houses	Pofadder, Pella, Onseepkans, Witbank	Xina Solar One		unknown		
Installation of Streetlights on N14	Pofadder	SANRAL		1,500,000.00		
Communication Systems	Witbank, Onseepkans	Vedanta Zinc international		unknown		

Socio-Economic Development activities	Description	Target groups & communities	Implementing agent	Duration	Estimated cost	Beneficiaries
Bursary sponsorships for Students pursuing their tertiary studies	<p>Financial assistance to students to enable them to further their studies and pursue their goals within their desired professions.</p> <p>The bursary programme covers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuition fees</li> <li>• Accommodation costs</li> <li>• Study material</li> <li>• Monthly allowance</li> </ul>	Pella Pofadder Onseepkans	The Seller	10 Months	R 695 901	The approved bursars for the contract year comprise of eight, black young adults, of which 4 are male and 4 are female.
Support of a Mathematics and Science Programme in progress at a local high school, Hoërskool 'Boesmanland	Assist in the implementation of a collaborative maths and science programme initiated at the only high school within the three communities surrounding the project site. The expected outcome is to see an improvement in the results of learners attending at the school at all the levels with the aim of improving the educational levels of future community members of the local community as well as to encourage learners at the high school to pursue careers in the Science, Technology, and Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields.	Onseepkans Pella Pofadder	The Seller, Hoërskool 'Boesmanland, and other private entities in the region (IPP and mining company)	12 Months	R 43 860	Learners of 'Boesmanland High School in Pofadder.
Analysis and support of health care institutions within the Community	Assess and provide health care institutions with all the critical equipment required to function adequately and provide quality health care for community members.	Onseepkans Pella	The Seller and Independent consultant with expertise in health care	12 month	R 101 754	Community members of Onseepkans and Pella.

Socio-Economic Development activities	Description	Target groups & communities	Implementing agent	Duration	Estimated cost	Beneficiaries
			services			
Ad-hoc Socio-Economic Development Projects	The Seller has realised that it is important to reserve some funds within its budget for ad-hoc projects, as there are some high impact potential projects that are unplanned during the Contract Year that require support. The Seller has indicated the projects it intends on supporting and has budgeted the balance for ad-hoc projects such as support of sporting events for the youth, social development programmes as well as rural development projects.	Onseepkans Pella Pofadder	The Seller	12 months	R 59 703	Community members within the target communities, including Pofadder, Pella and Onseepkans.



## Chapter 6: INTEGRATION

### 6.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

The adopted Spatial Development Plan is in review to be completed in the 2017/2018 financial year.

In the review emphasis should be put on the fact that no development should be at Aggeneys as it was done in the first plan. Aggeneys is a mining town and development at Pofadder will enhance revenue and sustainability. One should also consider the impact on maintenance after the close down of the mine.

### 6.2: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Khâ- Ma Municipality is covered in the Namakwa District Municipality's disaster management plan, which is managed by a disaster management officer appointed at Namakwa District Municipality. A senior official in this Municipality assist him with the implementation of the plan. One (1) staff member per community each, from the Infrastructure Service Department is also trained to handle the firefighting equipment in cases of fire. The South African Police is also a role player/ stakeholder in the implementation of the plan.

The municipality has equipment (skit units- 3, mobile units- 4, skill fire units- 2) available for firefighting. All these equipment but response to fires is always a challenge due to the following:

- (i) lack of fire hydrants on the networks- 10 (ten) hydrants are purchased but not yet installed;
- (ii) equipment are not prepared for quick response to extinguish fires;
- (iii) some of the equipment are out of order due to vandalism and the condition of the roads; and need to be repaired/ replaced;
- (iv) Volunteers were trained long ago, but are not available anymore to assist;
- (v) The municipality does not have vehicles available for towing the equipment;

Currently, it take more than a month to assist (a) victim(s) of fire. The municipality's budget provides for an amount of R200,000 (Two Hundred Thousand Rands) which is not been used yet.

No staff member has been trained in first aid.

### 6.3 Sector Plans

The status of other sector plans/ frameworks have not changed yet, except for Vedanta's assistance to developed a water master plan, Spatial development framewprk and a landuse management system.

The Municipality still need assistance to development its outstanding sector plans.

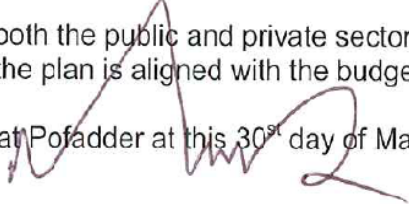
Key Performance Area	Framework/ Sector Plan	Adopted	
		Yes	No
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Water Conservation Demand Management Plan	X	
	Water Services Development Plan	X	
	Water Services Plan	X	
	Integrated Waste Management Plan	X	
	Electricity Master Plan		X
	Roads Infrastructure Plan		X
	Integrated Environment Management Plan	X	
	Zoning scheme		X
	Storm Water Management Plan		X
	Asset Maintenance Plan		X
	Infrastructure Development Plan		X
	Sport Development Plan		X
Institutional Development and Transformation	HR Development and Retention Strategy		X
	Skills Development Plan/ Workplace Skills Plan	X	
	Employment Equity Plan	X	
	Risk Management Plan	X	
Local Economic Development	LED Strategy	X	
	Tourism Plan	X	
	Commonage Management Plan		X
Financial Viability and Management	Financial Management Plan	X	
	Asset Register	X	
	Supply Chain Management Policy	X	
Good Governance and Public Participation	Communication Strategy	X	
	Disaster Management Plan	X	
	Contingency Plans		X

## CHAPTER 7: APPROVAL

We, Obakeng Isaacs and Pasqueline Van Heerden in our capacities as municipal manager and mayor of Khâ- Ma Municipality respectively, sign this plan certifying that:

1. Council adopted this plan at its special meeting held on 30 May 2018 at Pofadder;
2. All the process as set out in the process plan were followed;
3. The communities within Khâ- Ma Municipality's jurisdiction had the opportunity to participate in the development of the plan;
4. both the public and private sector made an input;
5. the plan is aligned with the budget.

Signed at Pofadder at this 30<sup>th</sup> day of May 2018.



.....  
Municipal Manager



.....  
Mayor

## KHÂI-MA MUNICIPALITY



# **IDP REVIEW & BUDGET (2018/2019) PROCESS PLAN**

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a single and inclusive strategic planning instrument that is intended to promote Local Economic Development, Spatial Development, Infrastructure Development, Institutional Transformation and Budget Alignment of a municipality.

This Process Plan guides the planning of the development of Khâ- Ma Municipality for the period starting 1 July 2018 and ending 30 June 2019.

## **1.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) hereinafter referred to as the Act, prescribes that municipalities must adopt and follow a process to draft, consider and adopt an Integrated Development Plan.

Section 25. (1) Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which—

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality:
- (b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan:
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; ~~
- (d) complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (e) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 28 (1) determines: “Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan.”

### **Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan**

Section 34 . A municipal council— (a) must review its integrated development plan—

- (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4 (i); and
- (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and

(b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

Parallel to the Act, the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) states in section 21

- (a) that “the mayor of a municipality must co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget -related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible;
- (b) At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –
  - (i) The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget
  - (ii) annual review of –
    - (aa) the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act and
    - (bb) the budget related policies
  - (iii) tabling and adoption of any amendments to the Integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
  - (iv) any consultative process forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraphs(i), (ii) and (iii)

## **BACKGROUND**

This plan therefore seeks to provide the timeframes, mechanisms and procedures that will be followed by Khai- Ma Local Municipality in preparing its Integrated Development Review Plan for period, 1 July 2018 until 30 June 2019 as well as the approval of annual budget financial year in question.

### **1.3 Elements of the IDP Process Plan**

The IDP process plan entails the following elements;

- ☐ Time frames
- ☐ Mechanisms and procedures for alignment;
- ☐ Mechanisms for Public Participation.
- ☐ Binding plans and planning requirements at Provincial and National level

- Procedures and principles for monitoring the planning process and amendments.

### **Timeframes for IDP Process Plan**

The table below (*next page*) provides all activities, responsibilities and stakeholders and timeframes.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE NEW BUDGET	IDP FOR THE NEXT YEAR	RESPONSIBILITY	DUE DATE
<b>TIME SCHEDULES PLANNING</b>			
Compilation of time schedules for the next budget cycle.	Compilation of time schedules for the next IDP process.	Municipal Manager	27 July 2017
<b>TIME SCHEDULES AND CONSULTATIONS</b>			
Mayor submits new budget process and timeframes to the Council.	Mayor submits new IDP planning process and timeframes to Council.	Mayor	31 August 2017
Advertisement (website, local newspapers and notice boards) of budget process and time schedules.	Advertisement (website, local newspapers and notice boards) of the new process, schedules and meetings of all forums and committees.	Municipal Manager	Within 5 days after submission to the Council
Ensure linkages of consultation of both the budget and IDP process take place.	Ensure linkages of consultation of both the budget and IDP process take place.	Mayor	Continuous process
Review all external mechanisms to ensure that all possible changes with agreements, which may have an impact on the next budget, are considered.		Municipal Manager	29 September 2017
<b>PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY</b>			
<p>Submit draft annual report for 2016/ 2017 financial year</p> <p>Based on the financial statements of the previous year and the results of performance investigations consider the financial position and capacity of the Municipality to determine the impact thereof on future strategies and budgets.</p> <p>Assess quarterly performance of departments (s 52)</p>	<p>Review the performance of the IDP for the past year and consult with the community (<b>ward committees included</b>) on performance and changes in needs (Steering Committee and IDP Rep Forum)</p>	Municipal Manager	2 Oct– 10 Nov 2017
		Municipal Manager	31 August 2017
		Chief Financial Officer	29 September 2017
		Mayor	Quarterly



LONG TERM PLANNING			
In consultation with the Council (workshops), determine future priority areas for the Municipality to guide the budget allocations and IDP plans.	In consultation (workshops) with the Council update the future directions, strategies and priorities for the next 3 to 5 years.	Mayor	24 October 2017
Confirm present policy priorities and compile new policy priorities for the next three years.		Municipal Manager	31 October 2017
Council approves the policy directions and priority areas.		Mayor	31 October 2017
Identify all factors, which may have an impact on future budgets and determine broad financial frameworks.		Municipal Manager	31 October 2017
Implementation of municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)		All Departments	Ongoing/ Continuous
Determine possible income/funding, which may become available for the next three years.		Municipal Manager	23 November 2017
		Chief Financial Officer	30 November 2017
Determine the most likely outcome and identify any needs for changes towards fiscal strategies.		Municipal Manager	30 November 2017
Refine income and funding policies, included tariff structures.		Municipal Manager/ CFO	30 November 2017
Prepare the initial allocations based on the financial capacity and the most likely future financial outcome.		Municipal Manager	30 November 2017
Council discussed the desire income, objectives, priorities and outputs for the next three years.	Council discussed the desire outcome, objectives, priorities and outputs for the next three years.	Council	15 December 2017
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES			
Municipality derives inputs from National and Provincial Government and other bodies about factors which may influence the budget.		Municipal Manager	15 December 2017

Advertisement of requests for funding transfers to organizations outside the government spheres.		Municipal Manager	20 December 20
<b>PREPARATION OF DRAFTS</b>			
Keep council updated about progress against IDP/ Budget process schedule and obtain approval for any adjustment to the process		Municipal Manager	Quarterly
Assess performance of the municipality and submit reports (section 72) to the mayor, provincial and national treasury		Municipal Manager	26 January 2018
Preparation of draft IDP and capital and operational plans with costs and income projections. Incorporate in the first SDBIP.		All Managers/Heads Municipal Manager	31 January 2018
Preparation of projections of functional allocations based on past performance and adjusts with known factors, known obligations and asset maintenance requirements.		Municipal Manager	31 January 2018
Adjust plans to establish link with available resources and policy priorities.		Municipal Manager	31 January 2018
Finalization of preliminary options for the IDP and budget for the next three years.		Municipal Manager	31 January 2018
Consider the impact on tariffs and consumers levies		Chief Financial Officer	31 January 2018
	Integrated with the IDP, including the update of budget frameworks	Chief Financial Officer	31 January 2018
<b>PRIORITY DETERMINATION</b>			
Consult Council about the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP medium term proposals.		All Managers and Heads	12 February 2018
Council discusses the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP proposals in consideration with the priorities and objectives which are included in the medium term proposals.		Council and Management	28 February 2018

Go ahead with the finalization of the operational plans and budgets.  Incorporate the objectives and operational plans in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.  National and Provincial accountancy officials finalize any adjustments towards the projected allocations for the next three years no later than their own budgets.	Go ahead with the finalization of the operational plans.	All Managers and Heads  Municipal Manager  National and Provincial Dept's	28 February 2018 28 February 2018  28 February 2018
<b>FINALISATION OF DRAFTS</b>			
Finalization of detailed draft budget for the next three years in accordance with the prescribed format.  Incorporate the draft budget proposals and monthly projections of Income, Expenditure, Capital and Income per Source in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.  Present Draft IDP and Budgets to the Steering Committee for quality check prior to submission to council  Council consider s and adopts the oversight report on comments on annual report	Finalization of detailed updates of the IDP and budget link.       Council consider and adopts the oversight report on comments on annual report	Chief Financial Officer   Chief Financial Officer   Municipal Manager Chief Financial Officer  Council	28 February 2018   28 February 2018 1 March 2018  20 March 2018 31 March 2018
<b>CONSIDERATION OF DRAFTS BUDGET &amp; IDP</b>			
Council considers the draft budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP submitted by Mayor.	Council considers updated draft IDP submitted by the Mayor	Mayor/ Council	31 March 2018
<b>CONSULTATION</b>			
Send a copy of the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and changes in the IDP to National and Provincial Government for inputs.       Mid- Year Budget and Draft Budget Performance Assessment conducted by Provincial Treasury	Send a copy of the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and changes in the IDP to National and Provincial Government for inputs.  Attend Namakwa District IDP Engagement sessions for alignment	Municipal Manager   Municipal Manager   Municipal Manager & Management Team	31 March 2018   20 November 2017 &  12 April 2018

Consultation with the community regarding the draft budget, tariffs, IDP and performance objectives and indicators in the draft SDBIP.		Mayor	25 April 2018
Receive, analyze and incorporate additional inputs of the communities, National and Provincial Government and if necessary, review the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and IDP before submission to Council.	Consultation with the community regarding the draft budget, tariffs, IDP and performance objectives and indicators in the draft SDBIP.	Mayor	30 April 2018
	Receive, analyze and incorporate inputs of the communities, National and Provincial Government and if necessary, review the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and IDP before submission to Council		3 April – 23 May 2018
<b>FINAL APPROVAL</b>			
Final Budget, tariffs and IDP is submitted to Council for adoption – no later than 31 May.	Final Budget, tariffs and IDP is submitted to Council for adoption – no later than 31 May.	Mayor	31 May 2018
<b>PUBLICATIONS AND SDBIP</b>			
Submit draft SDBIP and draft performance agreements of the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers to the Mayor for approval.		Municipal Manager	31 May 2018
Approval of SDBIP and performance agreements		Mayor	31 May 2018
Place approved budget and policies on municipal website		Municipal Manager	5 June 2018
Publication of notification of the budget, tariffs, IDP and SDBIP and Performance Agreements and send a copy of the approved budget to the National and Provincial Government	Publication of the budget, tariffs and IDP and send a copy of the approved budget to the National and Provincial Government	Mayor/ Municipal Manager	14 June 2018
Submission of performance agreements to the MEC of COGHSTA (special council meeting)		Mayor	14 June 2018
<b>BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
Implementation of the budget.		Municipal Manager	1 July 2018
Start with the preparation of the next budget.		Municipal Manager	July 2018
Review the budget, if necessary			25 January 2019

## **1.4 ISSUES OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Section 30 of the Act charges the Executive Mayor with the responsibility to manage the drafting of the municipality's integrated development plan in a manner that is in concert with section 29 of the Act. Furthermore, the Executive Mayor is empowered to assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager relating to the drafting and tabling of the IDP before the municipal council for approval. The Municipal Manager in turn is supported by the IDP unit in managing the preparation of the IDP. In the spirit of promoting the objects of section 29 of Act, the municipality has created an enabling environment for different stakeholders to be involved in developing a people driven IDP. Forums necessitating the achievement of the aforementioned principles are listed below.

- **IDP Coordinators Forum**

This forum must be constituted by the accounting officer and his line managers or heads of departments. This forum provides these representatives with an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest and a framework for alignment. This forum meets at least once a month.

- **Public Consultation- Mayoral Road Shows**

The Mayoral road shows are an outreach consultative programme meant for communities across the city who are not organised in any formal structure. This programme which is organised in clustered ward fashion, provides the municipality and communities to engage on the municipality' IDP needs inputs, performance, identification of priority needs for the year ahead and any other matters relating to service delivery issues.

- **The Mayoral Committee/Budget Committee**

The plays an oversight role in preparation and drafting of the IDP and it further approves the IDP process plan, community needs register and public participation plans.

- **The Municipal Council**

According to section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, the municipal council is the body that has the competence to adopt the draft IDP.

### **Procedures for Alignment**

Section 31(c) of the Act, requires the municipality to align its IDP with the IDP's of municipalities within the area of jurisdiction of the district municipality where such a municipality is located. Furthermore, this section provides that the integrated development plan of a municipality must be aligned to national and provincial plans of organs of the state. In this regard, the Local Government and Housing through the MIDP unit continuously facilitates meetings of all municipalities, national and provincial departments and parastatals to iron out issues of alignment.

### **Adoption by Council**

The process plan outlined above was tabled by the Mayor for adoptions by Municipal Council on 22 August 2017 in compliance with legislative requirements discussed in paragraph 1.



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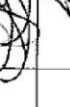

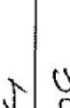
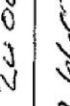
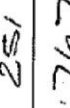
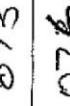






Cllr. Pasqueline Adonia Van Heerden

**Mayor: Khâi-Ma Local Municipality- POFADDER**

Signed: 22 August 2017



21 MAY 2018

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Johannes Basson		07601578582	
Petrus van der Merwe		073 251 2404	
MART - MOSTERT		076 767 6608	
Hendrina Basson		064 990 3448	
Elsbeth Waterhouse	Arandale str.		
Sofie Christens	Loopstraat 05	25.02.86	
Anna Julie	Mission Str 14	079 160 7140	
Gheertruida Wille	Str. 7		
T Ross	Hoofweg 144		
Y. TIGTIES	Hoekweg 27		
Loetune Famer	Missionstr. 19	064 167 6400	
Jesla Coetzee	Hoofwegstr. 145	076 890 6479	
L. Veldschoen	Arcadia str. 321	072 703 1703	
Nota: Meeting postponed to Tuesday, 24/5/2018 due to the number of attendees. 			

Note: Meeting postponed to Tuesday, 24/5/2018 due to the number of attendees. DD



# KHÂI- MA MUNICIPALITY

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION -POFADDER

Pella

22  
24 MAY 2018

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Martha Joor	Kraansstr 141	0833464784	M. Joor
INA BASSAT	Disastr 488	0643779867	[Signature]
ORLINA NELL	ATILONG STR. 351	0783667166	O. NELL
Ziaad Van Wyk	GRANAATSTRAAT 724	0635906670	Z. Van Wyk
Elvira Waberboer	Pella weg 6017	0731070986	Waterboer
Frans Jullie	Pella weg 858	0839515682	Spaas
Tina Kuangzawale	Simonsstr. 365	0730185086	T. Kuangzawale
M. Sambani	Langst 431		M. Sambani
Agnes Losper	Simonsstr 370	0738168077	A. Losper
M.A. Rooi	Swartkoppiesweg 200	-	M. Rooi
M. M. C. C.	Dausingel 841	-	M. M. C. C.
Johanna Akkeon	F.M.S street 311A		J. Akkeon
Josephine Amagie	Komara str 143	-	J. Amagie
Sarah Bezuidenhout	Mountain st. 766	-	S. Bezuidenhout
Elizabeth Wilt	Dalhia str 106	-	E. Wilt
Sarah Janselma	Potter str 80	-	S. Janselma
Petronella Opete	Lemington 308	0110389463	P. Opete
Alida van Heerden	Simonsbr. 362	0781812635	A. van Heerden
Andreas Spencer	Kraansstr 45 Pella	-	A. Spencer
Stefanus April	Takarandark 234 Pella	0832701457	S. April





# KHÂ-MA MUNICIPALITY

## PELLA ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION -POFADDER

22  
28 MAY 2018

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Lenshion Gouws	Mamosa Pella	0844170062	Lenshion Gouws
Luzacm Gouws	"	0617122720	L. Gouws
Pieter Gouws	Kraanstr. Pella 738	076 713 7372	P. Gouws
Theron Gouws	Langstr. 173 Pella	084 045 8993	Theron Gouws
Angelien Menton	Protea Str. 211	071 412 3384	Angelien Menton
Sara Cloete	Athlone Str. 1017	-	S. Cloete
Deane' Diergaardt	Pellaweg 395	-	D. Diergaardt
Bernice Christiaan	Grensboets 245	0839857468	B. Christiaan
André V. Wyk	Kraanstr 52	0633404065	A. V. Wyk
Anneline April	Leonards 153	063 106 9691	Anneline April
Jolanda Salomo	Breëstr. 1	-	J. Salomo
M. n. Salomo	Breëstr. 1	-	M. Salomo
Francine Diergaardt	Pellaweg 395	-	F. Diergaardt
Nedre Diergaardt	Pellaweg 395	0798074755	N. Diergaardt
Maria Swartz	Pellaweg 395	0782586517	M. Swartz
Katrina Christiaan	Riverstr. 1036	-	K. Christiaan
Julie Diergaardt	Bergstraat 815	-	J. Diergaardt
Louisa Witmar	Sakrandstr 252	078 465 6132	L. Witmar
Amanda Platje	Swinestr. 338, Pella	071 7578768	A. Platje
Rosario Secord	Graanstr. 523 Pella	078 2822465	R. Secord



Pella

22 MAY 2018

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# KHÂI-MA MUNICIPALITY

22  
21 MAY 2018

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - POFADDER WITBANK

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Olivia Du Plessis	Witbank	(054) 933 0822	O. Du Plessis
Margrietha Julie	"	(054) 933 0810	mjulie
Catharina E. Cloete	Witbank	054 933 0810	C.E. Cloete
Adrian A. Koopman	Witbank	"	A. Koopman
Andreas Koopman	Witbank	"	A. Koopman
Edde Simbora	Witbank	"	E. Simbora
Agnes	Witbank	"	Agnes
Alfreda Agnes	Witbank	"	A. Agnes
Willem S. Steyn	Witbank	"	W. Steyn
William F. Julie	Witbank	"	W. Julie
Rachel S. Steyn	Witbank	"	R. Steyn
Henry Julie	Witbank	"	H. Julie
Sobanne Cloete	Witbank	054 933 0810	S. Cloete
Maria E. Koopman	Witbank	054 933 0810	M. E. Koopman
Wisto Witbooi	Witbank	"	W. Witbooi
Elizabeth Cloete	"	"	E. Cloete
Alta Voss	"	"	A. Voss
Andrius Swartbos	"	"	A. Swartbos
Clerk Nel	Witbank	054 933 0810	C. Nel
Josef Botes	Witbank	054 933 0810	J. Botes
Thomas Nel	Witbank	"	T. Nel



# KHÂH-MA MUNICIPALITY

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION – ONSEEPKANS

23 MAY 2018

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Stephanie Julie	Meikbosrand	0840439433	gule
Sharifa Jaar	Meikbosrand	0626126210	S. Jaar
CLERING Julie	MELKBOSRAND	0719341998	CM. Julie
Mary Jaar	Meikbosrand	0612427927	mlaar
Juliusa Klein	Melkbosrand	079211 9269 / 076373 5410	Juliusa
Mariska Kortem	Melkbosrand	0814928557	Kortem
Melene Isaacs	Melkbosrand, Onseepkans	063963 8707	Isaacs
Elaine Kape	Meikbosrand, Onseepkans		Elaine Kape
Brunilda Jaar	Melkbosrand, Onseepkans	0849838743	Jaar
Leonie Julie	Melkbosrand, Onseepkans	0718459367	Julie
Lucile Beck	Meikbosrand / OSK	061 1797441	Beck
Elzonia Blom	Melkbosrand / OSK	061 1701 7441	Elzonia
Kussia Jonas	Melkbosrand (OSK)	0734957367	Jonas
Wikus Klein	Melkbosrand		Wikus Klein
ARNOLD COETZEE	MELKBOSRAND	07444 03174	Coetzee
ZENOBA ISAACS	Melkbosrand	066 225 0282	Isaacs
Victorien Beck Klein	Meikbosrand		Victorien V. Klein
Besmauer Julie	Meikbosrand	062 608 3715	B. Julie
Regina Isaacs	Melkbosrand	0795796736	Isaacs



# KHÂ-MA MUNICIPALITY

Onseepokans  
- ROEABBER

23  
21 MAY 2018

## ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - ROEABBER

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Noëla Cloete	Viljoensdraai	078 666 8024	rebeke
Margriet Julie	Viljoensdraai	073 915 2964	M. Julie
Amanda Basson	Viljoensdraai	—	Abasson
Agatha - Basson	Viljoensdraai	073 775 9531	Basson
Bernadette - Petersen	Viljoensdraai	063 287 8498	B. Petersen
Veronica Bostander	Viljoensdraai	093 8966 951	V. Bostander
MARY-Ann Bostander	Viljoensdraai	—	M. A Bostander
Anna- Marie Simon	Viljoensdraai	—	A. Simon
Anna - Marie Basson	Viljoensdraai	083 690 7080	A M Basson
Agnes Josef	Viljoensdraai	071 025 0938	A. Josef
SINA Morkel	Viljoensdraai	—	S Morkel
Aplegunde Kosi	Randstad	063 505 3537	K. Kosi
morelize morkel	Viljoensdraai	060 350 2615	m. morkel
Sivia morkel	Viljoensdraai	—	S morkel
Mareelinas Niekamp	"	078 436 3174	Niekamp
Alene Feras	Viljoensdraai	078 202 1983	Feras
Schalet Niekamp	Viljoensdraai	—	S Niekamp
Lucia Toor	Viljoensdraai	063 355 3131	L Toor
Elizabeth Cloete	Viljoensdraai	—	E. Cloete



# KHÂLE-MA MUNICIPALITY

OnSEEPICANS

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION – POEADDER

21 MAY 2018

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
Anwoune Siepley	Sending	074 717 3973	A. Siepley
Petronella Jonas	Sending	081 0933759	Jonas
MARTINUS SONAS	"	0634319151373	Jonas
F SwartBooi	"	"	F SwartBooi
Mariana Watt	Sending	"	M. Watt
Justin Beroor	Sending	0136337890	Justin
J. BISSOIR	"	"	J. BISSOIR
Meechulda Haisken	"	"	M. Haisken
Ursula Blom	"	"	U. Blom
Marianne Schoonveldt	"	"	M. Schoonveldt
Vivian Cretze	"	"	V. Cretze
Maurice Kopel	Sending	"	M. Kopel
MARANTIE APIL	Sending	0710515993	M. Apil
Milore Watt	Sending	"	M. Watt
Mabelis Keldorn	Sending	"	M. Keldorn
Annurata Mayone	Sending Heetweg 535	0736162750	Annurata
Andrew Wapio	Sending Woonbuut	0603343015	Andrew
Joy Isaki	Bessiest. 432, Onseepkans	060 414 7523	Joy
Alexis Basson	Sending woonbuut	✓	A. Basson
Edelkordon	Sending woonbuut	✓	Edelkordon





## KHAI-MA MUNICIPALITY

23 MAY 2018

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## KHÂH-MA MUNICIPALITY

23 MAY 2018

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**24 MAY 2018**

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
PETRONELLA FERIS	WATSONMAN 8.	013 231 2604	[Signature]
Johannes Basson	Blyvooruitgang		[Signature]
Nkh: Maching	test area due	to non attendance.	[Signature]
	24/5/2078		



# KHÂI-MA MUNICIPALITY

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - POFADDER

28 MAY 2018

NAME AND SURNAME	STREET/ TOWNSHIP	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
KATRINA CUPIDO	BAK-STRAT - 1171	0618376125	
Mariet Bosman	Modelistiken - 696		
Willem Bosman	Modelistiken - 696		
T Ross	Hoofweg 144		
Sannie Visagie	J. Hoofweg 327		
A Lina Cloete	Randstr 26	0719601556	
B. BRANDT	SEKLOY ST. 121	0717077781	
FRANKS AUGUST	REVERE STR 343	0827256344	
Virginia Basson	C. ROSSAUSDR. 273 Pot	0738205211	
P. S. KASSER	<del>0280777777</del> Meede 1	0780997965	
Begyneline van Heerden	Gemeenskapstraat 285, Pella	0787656722	
Estella Cloete	Hoofstraat-147 Pot	0604486091	
Alicia Julie	Tuliestraat 130	0634918193	
Raynley Julie	Tuliestraat 130	0634918193	
A. SWARTZ	Tulie STR 130	0837758941	
W. Scherers	Mijn Straat 83 1084	0732838595	
A. SWARTZ Jure	Julie Str. 130	0792206672	
MARICA M. Pealee.	NRE. Skraal 283	0549330091	
WAYNE DU PLESSIS	MADELIEFIE LAAN 1016		
J. Bontem	MIDEL STR 123		



28 MAY 2018

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